

# AUSTRALIA FOR THE TOURIST






A detailed black and white line drawing of a large, leafy tree with a thick trunk. Three kangaroos are depicted: one stands on the left, facing left; two are on the right, one facing left and one facing right. The ground is uneven with some rocks and sparse vegetation.

# AUSTRALIA

FOR THE

# TOURIST

A detailed black and white line drawing of a kangaroo standing on the ground, facing left. Its long tail is visible behind it.

Published under the  
authority of  
The Minister of State  
FOR  
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Commonwealth of Australia.

THE contents of this book have been compiled from information furnished by responsible authorities, to whom this opportunity is taken of expressing the thanks of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

PATRICK McMAHON GLYNN,  
Minister of State for External Affairs.

Melbourne, Australia,  
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WARATAH. *Telopea speciosissima*. R. Br.



# AUSTRALIA FOR THE TOURIST.



*There where the silver arrows of the day  
Smote slope and spire, they halted on their way.  
Behind them were the conquered hills—they faced  
The vast green West, with glad strange beauty graced,  
And every tone of every cave and tree  
Was as a voice of splendid prophecy.*

—Henry Kendall.

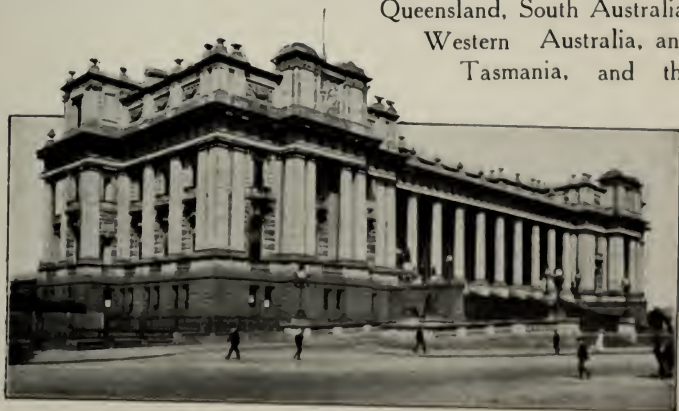
## FOREWORD.



HIS volume has been planned so that the reader may gain a ready acquaintance with the natural beauties, the characteristics, and every-day life of the Great Island Continent of Australia. It is not a guide book of detail. Its principal aim is to point the way

to the stranger and to suggest to him the most pleasant and profitable paths to travel.

So vast is the country's extent, that in Australia there is no set Tourist trail. The six States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and the



Federal Parliament House, Melbourne, Victoria.

Northern Territory, which compose the Australian Commonwealth, sweep over tremendous distances. Each is self contained, each has its own attractions. To "do" them all would call for





Tree Ferns on  
Mountain Road,  
Tasmania.

the expenditure of much more time than the tourist is likely to be able to spare. Australia has so much of interest that the difficulty in the compilation of this booklet has been to determine just how far the process of elimination should be carried. There are many places that must remain mere names until the traveller has been and seen and understands all that they stand for.

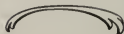
Much that might be written about Australia as a field for the tourist and traveller would exceed the limits of a larger volume than this. But much that has had to be omitted will be found in numerous booklets, pamphlets, and folders circulated by the Government Tourist Bureaux of the States.

The scenic features of the Commonwealth have here been broadly surveyed. In the descriptions of its resorts for the sightseer, the sportsman, and health seeker, Australia is pictured as it is. The fact has also been kept in view that besides descriptions of scenery, the tourist desires to have the very practical information as to where to go, how to go, when to go, and what is the cost. This has been indicated, but, for obvious reasons, could not be minutely stated.

A glance at the Table of Contents on page 3 will reveal the manner of the arrangement of the information herein contained.



# AUSTRALIA FOR THE TOURIST.



*"Delightful land in wildness e'en benign,  
The glorious past<sup>is</sup> is ours, the future thine!  
As in a cradled Hercules we trace  
The lines of Empire in thine infant face."*  
—Thomas Campbell.

## INTRODUCTION.



*E* live not on what we have," says one,  
"but in what we remember and what  
we hope." Australia is too young to  
have a memory. In Australia there are  
as yet—

*"No strange enchantments of the past,  
And memories of the Days of Old."*

Though geologically of great age, little more than a century  
measures its years of settlement, civilisation and development. Its



Craggs and Gorges  
of the Kosciusko  
Range, N.S.W.  
Oldest landscape  
in the Globe.



River Leven, Tasmania.

life is based on magnificent hopes in a glorious future. It is Australia's youth, its very newness which appeals to the imagination. The peculiar and unique characteristics of its "want of age" give it a decided and distinct individuality.

A country settled but 125 years ago, of such vast extent, whose bounteous resources almost overreach the confines of definite apprehension, a country of picturesque landscapes, enjoying the healthiest climate in the world, and rich in beautiful resorts for health, recreation and sport—a country, too, where the youngest of the nations, a nation yet "in the gristle," is tracing out its destiny, makes an appeal to the widest divergence of tastes and interests—to every stranger whatever his mission.

So to the traveller, as tourist or mere sightseer, Australia has much to show, and in a wider sense, the traveller as world



observer and student of social and political problems, or as scientist may learn much from a sojourn in Australia.

#### AUSTRALIAN SCENERY—A VARIED TOPOGRAPHY.

The truth is all that need be told. It will not be said that Australia possesses even one outstanding scenic feature of such colossal grandeur or transcendent beauty as to call for extravagant superlatives of description or that mocks Creation for a parallel. But in her scenery there is something unique and much for the eye and mind to delight in. It certainly is a favoured country.

Australia's varied topography accounts for a diversity of magnificent scenery. It has mountain ranges, some of them of stupendous proportions, and many of them sublimely beautiful, but it has no Himalayas, Alps, or Andes; it has considerable rivers flowing by rocky wilds and forest close, and crystal streams of seductive charm, but the tourist will vainly look for a Mississippi, Rhine, or Hudson; the most gigantic of its waterfalls pays obeisance to Niagara; it has many picturesque lacustrine districts assuming the similitude of Killarney or the Trossachs, but less widely known; and in every State are extensive systems of limestone caves of bewildering immensity and surpassing beauty, taking rank among the most marvellous of natural phenomena. But com-



Coastal Scene, Blackport, South Australia.





A North Coast Road, New South Wales.

parisons are unnecessary. Australia is Australia, with a distinct and striking individuality. Its geography, topography, climate, fauna and flora, and general characteristics are decidedly individual.

There are numberless resorts by ocean and harbour, mountain and valley, by lake, and river and cave. The lover of natural beauties finds in Australia an enchanting strangeness, scenes which abide in the memory; climates which breathe health and revivification; to the sportsman it offers a

variety of occupations; to the naturalist and botanist strange forms of animal and vegetable life.

## OF THE CLIMATE.

Australia is a climatic paradise. Here the sun habitually shines. The normal conditions throughout the year are bright blue skies and sunny days of genial warmth. It is the tourist's ideal climate. Its atmosphere is of such remarkable clarity that one's range and precision of vision are intensified, distances seem greater, and the brilliant sunlight strengthens the colourings of landscape and seascape. In these halcyon climes the seasons are



Ski-runners at Kosciusko, New South Wales.

for the most part hardly more than names, they merge almost imperceptibly into one another. There are no violent contrasts of temperature, and, except in a few isolated parts of the mountain regions, snow never falls. Australia is a land of out o' doors. One may ramble all day and every day in the careless freedom of perfect weather. The inhabitants exhibit an exuberance of spirit and love of pleasure which has been misinterpreted as levity, and wrongly pointed to as a defect in the national character. In such a climatic environment this exultation in out-of-door life is frank and natural. The virility of the Australian and his eminence in outdoor sports are the natural outcome of the salubrity of his climate and the high standard of living that it makes possible.

Surf Bathing,  
Manly, New South Wales.



#### SPEAKING BY THE BOOK.

It seems paradoxical to say that Australia, while having no extremes of temperature, has yet a wide climatic variation. But such is the fact. The Tropic of Capricorn cuts through the continent above its centre, throwing considerably less than one-half into the tropical zone. The remainder sweeps through the sub-tropical, temperate, and sub-temperate zones. Owing to its insular position and the absence of striking physical features, there are no violently contrasting thermometric records, yet the climates are varied enough. From the warm sea level by plain and tableland to frigid mountain peaks, there are many climatic gradations from the characteristically tropical to the essentially alpine. The finger

of Cape York, the northern extremity, almost touches the equator, and Tasmania dips its toes in the cool waters of the Southern Ocean. Withal, taking the vast continent as a whole, its climates are wonderfully temperate and uniform. With a topography so diversified, it might naturally be expected that climate will vary with latitude and altitude, but the records of temperature, extending over many years, conclusively prove that, taking latitude for latitude, Australia has a more temperate and uniform climate than other places either in the Southern or Northern Hemisphere.

The Australian capitals lie on the seaboard, and these records show them to be as favoured as the renowned resorts along the Mediterranean Littoral. At Marseilles, the average for the warmest and coldest months is 83.1 degrees and 56.3 degrees; at Naples it is 77.2 degrees and 48.2 degrees; and at Rome 76.5 degrees and 45.7 degrees.

The extreme range of shade temperatures in summer and winter over a very large part of Australia amounts to only 81 degrees Fahr. In Siberia a similar range is 171 degrees Fahr., and in North America 153 degrees Fahr., or approximately double. Over the greater part of Australia the climate strongly resembles that of Southern France and Italy, though its winters and summers are milder. At Brisbane, in Queensland, the nearest capital to the



Columbia  
Falls, George  
River, Tas.



Perth  
Observatory,  
W.A.





An Australian Forest—Eucalyptus or "Gum" Trees.

Equator, records traversing a series of years show that the average temperature for the warmest month is 77.2 degrees, and for the coldest 58 degrees—a difference of only 19 degrees. At Hobart, in Tasmania, in the extreme south, the corresponding readings are 62.1 degrees and 45.8 degrees, and the difference 16.3 degrees. At Perth, in Western Australia, similar figures are 74.1 degrees and 54.4 degrees, the difference 19.2 degrees. The readings in the other capitals—of Sydney in New South Wales, Melbourne in Victoria, and Adelaide in South Australia, gives figures almost on a parallel with these.

As regards humidity, the next important element of climate after temperature, Australia is again greatly favoured. Though the temperatures at times and in parts exceed 100 degrees

the atmosphere is dry, and a day or succession of days at this temperature may be borne with little discomfort. In Australia a temperature of 95 degrees or 100 degrees is less oppressive than a temperature not exceeding 75 degrees or 80 degrees in Great Britain or Europe, where the air is nearly always moisture laden. If dryness were not a ruling characteristic of the Australian atmosphere, many parts of the continent in seasons of abundant rainfall would long since have become impenetrable jungles, the breeding ground of malaria and other fevers, which infest, with fatal effect, fair regions in other parts of the globe. Australia, even in the tropical portions, is singularly free from disease. Serious outbreaks of epidemic disease are almost unknown. With the exception of New Zealand, its death rate is the lowest in the world; much less than that of Great Britain, and half that of many European countries.

#### STRANGE FAUNA AND FLORA.

Apart altogether from its sylvan beauties, and the salubrity of its climate, Australia is, from the strangeness of the forms of its animal and vegetable life, one of the most interesting countries.

Cut off by the ocean for untold centuries—for, though the last to be settled, Australia is geologically the oldest country—the vegetation of the Island Continent has developed from the more primitive forms, while its animals, long since extinct elsewhere, are relics of an age when the earth was younger.

Immeasurable ages before the deeds were done out of which have evolved the mythologies of India, Persia, Egypt, Greece or Scandinavia, the winds were singing their tremendous anthems through the boundless eucalyptus forests; the kangaroo and emu, the wallaby, the bandicoot, the phalanger, the ant-eater, the dingo, and the flying fox were a society strange and unmolested; and the hills and dales resounded with the weird laughter of the kookaburra and the cockatoo's shrill screech.

Compared with the antiquity of Australia, its indigenous animals and its vegetation, other countries of the world, old as may be their geological formations and remote their prehistoric evolution, are but of yesterday. Anomalous though it may appear, in passing from England to America the traveller exchanges "an old country" for one very much older, but when he reaches Australia he treads the soil of a continent incalculably the senior of both.

To the scientist, the fact that the flora of Australia is of such primitive types, is of peculiar interest. Forms belonging to early stages in evolution exist upon this continent, which otherwise can only be studied as fossils in rocks of long-passed geological ages. The ordinary traveller, not pausing to ascertain their family

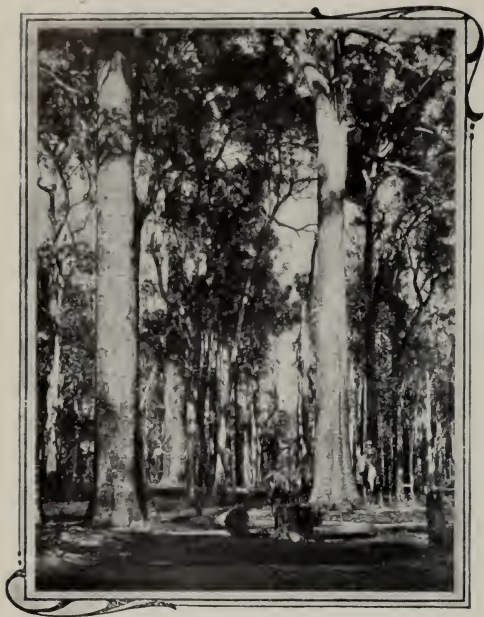


1. Flannel Flower 2. Waratah. 3. Wattle. 4. Gum blossom.



relationship, whether they belong to *Byblis*, *Poly pamphalyx* or *Cephalotus*, but regarding them rather from the view point of the

æsthetic, will find in place of the familiar groves of his native land, forests of giant eucalypts, great trees that shed their bark but not their leaves, and vast expanses of wattle—the national floral emblem; members of the extensive family of acacias, gilding the bush with their gleaming yellow sprays. The waratahs, flashing their globes of crimson on the sunlit Australian slopes, are known at least by repute all over the world, and hardly less beautiful are the brilliant red bunches of the giant lily, which rears its head on a stem sometimes twenty feet in height. There are also many varieties of flowering shrubs, not a few of which are remarkable for the sweetness



Where the Gums Stand Straight and Tall.

and delicacy of their scents, and their beauty of form and colour. In the south coast district of New South Wales is the quaintly picturesque cabbage-tree palm, with a great cluster of broad leaves surmounting a long, slender, branchless stem. Every watered gully or mountain valley has its robe of ferns, from the tiniest coil of tender green to the fronds which grow to a length of ten or twelve feet.

The native fauna consists almost entirely of different varieties of queer marsupials, which carry their young in a pouch, and range in size from the "old-man" kangaroo of the plains, standing taller than a man, to the diminutive bandicoot



Lyre Bird.

Reproduced by kind permission of Dr. J. A. Leach (Author), and Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs (Publishers), of "An Australian Bird Book."



1. Cockatoo Parrot  
2. Black-tailed Parrot  
3. Gang-gang Cockatoo

4. Blue Mountain Lorikeet  
5. Superb Parrot  
6. King Parrot

7. Musk Lorikeet  
8. Pink Cockatoo  
9. Rose-breasted Cockatoo



and musk-rat, but a few inches long, and including wallabies, wombats, opossums or phalangers, native bears, native cats, and the Tasmanian "tigers."

Australia has also distinct species of bats or flying foxes, seals and porcupines. The

most peculiar of the native animals are the egg-laying mammals, which, though possessed of a pouch and "marsupial" bones, are not in the ordinary sense of the term marsupials. This order includes but two—the platypus and the echidna or spiny ant-eater. The platypus is one of the queerest of animals, and represents the lowest and the most ancient type of mammalian life. It mainly inhabits the rivers of the eastern coast of Tasmania. A four-legged creature with webbed feet, of aquatic habits, having the bill of a duck and a furry coat, and laying small shell-less eggs, it combines certain attributes of beast, bird, fish, and reptile. The echidna has a narrow rounded beak, and a long tongue covered

with a viscid secretion, which is a very

effective instrument for the capture of the ants on which it lives. It lays eggs, which are placed in its pouch, where they are carried about till the young are hatched.

1. Platypus.
2. Native Bear.
3. Wallaby.
4. Kangaroo.
5. Opossum.
6. Spiny Ant-Eater.





Birds exhibit similar characteristics to the mammals. Deficiencies as well as the presence of peculiar forms serve to distinguish Australian birds from those of other countries. Australia has the largest as well as the smallest birds. Not a few Australian birds are sweet singers, and many of them are brilliantly plumaged. They are represented by the swift running emu and cassowary, which are of the ostrich type, with wings too small for flight; the native companion, resembling the stork; the lyre bird, with a peculiar tail shaped like the ancient musical instrument, and the possessor of wonderful mimetic powers. The comedian of



The Kookaburra or Laughing Jackass.

the Australian bush is the kookaburra, or laughing "jackass," so called from his extraordinary mocking cachinnations. This convivial bird is very useful, being the inveterate enemy of small reptiles. Another familiar member of the feathered fraternity of the bush is the owl-like mopoke, or "more-pork," as it is commonly called from the sound of its monotonous nocturnal hoot. There are besides, the Bird of Paradise of Papua, black swans, cockatoos, bower birds, parakeets,

the piping crow, pigeons and gorgeous parrots, and numerous varieties of gaily plumaged smaller birds.

In his introduction to Dr. Leach's *An Australian Bird Book*, Mr. Frank Tate, Director of Education, Victoria, has made some interesting observations.

"Nature-study in our schools," he says, "is fast producing a generation of Australians trained to look upon the characteristic beauties of our Australian skies, our trees, our flowers, our birds with a passionate appreciation almost unknown to our pioneering fathers and mothers. It was natural that newcomers from the Old World should have been impressed, and often unfavourably impressed, by the oddness of things here. Rural sights to them had hitherto been sights of trim meadows bordered by neat hedgerows, of well-cultivated fields and comfortable farmsteads, or of stately homes set in fair gardens and far-reaching parks of magnificently-spreading trees. What wonder, then, that they were at first almost repelled by the



strangeness and unfamiliarity of their new surroundings. How could eyes accustomed to the decided greens and to the somewhat monotonous shapeliness of the trees in an English summer landscape find beauty all at once in the delicate, elusive tints of the gum trees, or in the wonderfully decorative lines of their scanty boughs and

South Coast, N.S.W.  
Cabbage-tree Palms.

light foliage shown clear against a bright sky? And so a land which is eminently a land of colour, where the ever-present eucalypts give in their leaves every shade from blue-greys to darkest greens; where the tender shoots show brilliantly in bright crimson, or duller russets, or bright coppery gold; and where tall, slender stems change slowly through a harmony of salmon-pinks and pearl-greys, has been called a drab-coloured land. Even now, the beauty of the gum tree is not sufficiently appreciated by Australians, and we see all too few specimens in our suburban gardens. For an appreciation of the decorative effect of our young blue gums we must go to the Riviera or to English conservatories.

"Australia has suffered greatly from phrase-makers. There is still much popular belief that our trees are shadeless, our rivers waterless, our flowers scentless, our birds are songless. Oddities in our flora and fauna have attracted the notice of superficial observers, and a preference for epigrammatic perfection, rather than for truthful generalisation, has produced an abundance of neatly - expressed half - truths, which have been copied into

popular literature, and even into school books. Our poet, Gordon, writes of lands:—

'Where bright blossoms are scentless;  
And songless, bright birds.'



1. Fern Tree Bower, Mt. Wellington, Tasmania.  
2. Russell Falls, Tasmania.

And these lines are remembered better than his description in the same poem of Spring :—

'When the wattle gold trembles  
'Twixt shadow and shine,  
When each dew-laden air draught  
resembles

A long draught of wine.'

"It is true that we have scentless, bright blossoms ; but Australia is the home of the richly-perfumed wattle and the boronia with its never cloying fragrance ; while there is, perhaps, no forest more odorous than a forest of eucalypts.

"It is true, too, that we have bright birds that have no excellence in song ; but it is also true that, in this favoured land, there is a far greater proportion than usual of fine song-birds. . . .

"To our parents, Australia was a strange land, and they were sojourners here. Though they lived here, they did not get close enough to it to appreciate fully its natural

beauty and its charm. To us, and especially to our children, children of Australian-born parents, children whose bones were made in Australia, the place is home. To them Nature makes a direct appeal, strengthened by those most powerful of all associations, those gathered in childhood, when the foundations of their minds were laid. The English boy, out on a breezy down, may feel an exaltation of soul on hearing a skylark raining down a flood of delicious melody from far up at heaven's gate, but his joy is no whit greater than his who hears, in the dewy freshness of the early morning, the carol of the magpie ringing out over an Australian plain. To those who live in countries where the winter is long and bitter, any sign that the genial time of flowers is at hand is very welcome. All over the countryside the first call of the cuckoo, Spring's harbinger, arouses the keenest delight in expectant listeners. This delight, is, however, more than mere delight in

the bird's song. And to those brought up with it year by year there comes a time when the call of the cuckoo stirs something deep down below the surface of ordinary emotion. It is the resultant of multitudes of childhood experiences and of associations with song and story. I first heard the cuckoo in Epping forest one delicious May evening four years ago. It charmed me, but my delight was almost wholly that of association. All the English poetry I knew was at the back of the bird's song. Here in Australia we have no sharply-defined seasons, yet I find myself every Spring listening eagerly for the first plaintive, insistent call of the pallid cuckoo. For me his song marks another milestone passed.



*Geo. Bell, Photo., Sydney.*

*A Troupe of Eight Comedians.*

"Marcus Clarke wrote of the laughing jackass as bursting into 'horrible peals of semi-human laughter.' But, then, Marcus Clarke did not come to Australia till he was eighteen years old. It makes all the difference in our appreciation of bird or tree or flower to have known it as a boy. I venture to think no latter-day Australian who has grown up with our kookaburra can have any but the kindest of feelings for this feathered comedian. For myself, I confess that I find his laughter infectious, and innumerable times he has provoked me into an outburst as hearty and as mirthful as his own. . . .

"Dr. Leach himself says:—'Australia is the wonderland of the scientist and of the Nature-lover. It is a great living



"museum" stocked with marvels of many kinds, including so-called "living fossils," the sole survivors of otherwise extinct groups of animals.'

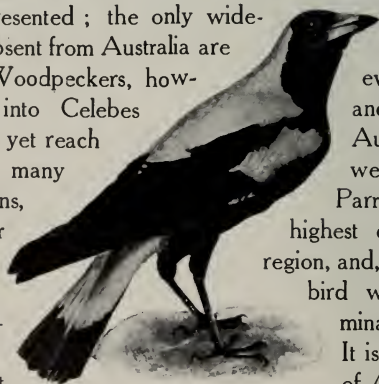
"Competent authorities have proposed to divide the world, biologically, into two parts—Australia, and the rest of the world—and they have considered Australia the more important part.

"This division was based mainly on the study of mammals, animals which suckle their young; for Australia is the home of the two surviving members of the lowest group of mammals—Monotremata, the egg-laying Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus*), and the Spiny Ant-eater (*Echidna*). Further, marsupials, except for two kinds found in America, are confined to this long-isolated southern land.

"Here, shut off from the severe competition experienced by the animals of northern lands, marsupials were modified so that they were adapted for life in almost every realm utilised by the higher mammals of other countries. Thus there are herbivorous, carnivorous, and insectivorous marsupials. Owing, probably, to the advent of bats—true flying mammals—at, possibly, a comparatively early time, the marsupial was beaten in the air, and so a true flying form was not evolved, though the so-called 'Flying Phalanger' is some distance on the way.

"As regards the other group of flying animals—birds—Australia is even of greater interest, for here are found unique archaic forms of life, such as the Emu, Cassowary, Mound-builders, and Lyre-birds, and 'every widely-spread family' of birds but two is represented; the only wide-spread families of birds totally absent from Australia are woodpeckers and vultures. Woodpeckers, however, have crossed Wallace's line into Celebes and the adjacent islands, and may yet reach Australia naturally.

Further, many well-known birds such as Pigeons, Parrots, and Kingfishers, reach their highest development in the Australian region, and, more important still, the whole bird world seems to reach its culminating point in this wonderland. It is a factor adding to the interest of Australia's fauna that three of the four families placed at the head of the bird world in the natural system of classification adopted by ornithologists, and used by Dr.



The Magpie.



Sharpe in his just recently completed Hand-List of Birds, should be absolutely confined to the Australian continent and adjacent islands. Thus Australia can justly claim to be the most highly developed of regions, so far as birds are concerned, for Bower-Birds, Birds of Paradise, and Bell-Magpies (*Streperas*) are peculiar, while the penultimate family—the Crow family—is shared with the other regions of the world.”

#### ADVANCE AUSTRALIA—A STRIKING STORY.

In the physical aspects of Australia, then, and in its fauna and flora, unique in so many respects, there is much that immediately grips the attention of the visitor, but as he travels through the land, signs of wealth and prosperity on every hand fire his imagination. To travellers from older lands, and to Britishers especially, the



story of the uprising of this great outpost of the Empire—this New Britain transplanted in the Southern Seas, is deeply impressive.

Here is a vast Territory, rich in soils and minerals, which has been added to the British Empire without war or violence, a Commonwealth not won by the sword or sprung from lust of territory; in whose bloodless records there is no stain of external or internal strife. The conquerors have been the hardy explorers and pioneers, whose sole battles have been waged in subduing nature. There is no ancient civilisation to hurl back reproaches for its extinction, no people worthy to live who have been forced out of existence. The process by which Australia has risen has resembled a natural growth rather than a deliberate creation. It has been won, not by clash of arms, but by the triumphs of brain and muscle, and the highest human virtues.

The life of Australian civilisation is hardly more than a century. In that brief space has been crowded the stirring deeds of a glorious achievement. It may be briefly told in a few



Harvest Scene, Australia.

numerals, generally so tiresome, no matter how surprising or interesting in their full meaning. Bales of wool and bushels of wheat are unpoetic subjects, but round them lies a wonderfully interesting record of Australia's development. They mean a lot of things that stand for pleasure and material wealth.



A Dairy Herd, Australia.

From the dawn of its civilisation in 1788—just 125 years ago—the population of Australia has gradually grown from the thousand or so first white settlers to nearly 5,000,000 souls. It

is now increasing at the rate of about 160,000 yearly. Spread over the vast extent of 2,974,580 square miles—larger than the United States and twenty-five times as large as the British Isles—the density of population is less than 2 persons to the square mile. This meagre population carve out from their rich territory every year wealth to the value of \$9,600,000,000. Australian flockmasters and herdsmen tend 93,000,000 sheep—a world's record; horned cattle exceeding 11,000,000; and more than 3,000,000 horses and pigs. Mankind looks to Australia for the finest merino wools, and in a single year the world's mills receive from her 760,000,000 lbs. Her farmers, tilling as yet but 12,000,000 acres, raise 95,000,000 bushels of high-priced wheat, besides large quantities of oats, maize, hay, sugar-cane, wine and every kind of fruit and vegetable in the category, and \$216,000,000 sterling passes into their pockets in a year. Its dairymen make 212,000,000 lbs. of butter; 16,000,000 lbs. of cheese; and 53,000,000 lbs. of bacon and ham. Its miners dig up gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, coal, and a hundred and one other metallic and non-metallic minerals valued at \$120,000,000. Its factory operatives manufacture goods valued at \$624,000,000, and increase the value of raw materials to the extent of \$260,000,000. On his industry the Australian has built up a world-wide commerce, and the country's oversea trade is worth \$8,640,000,000, or \$192 per head. To his industry he adds the virtue of thrift; and his prosperity may be gauged from the fact that one inhabitant in every three has a deposit in the Savings

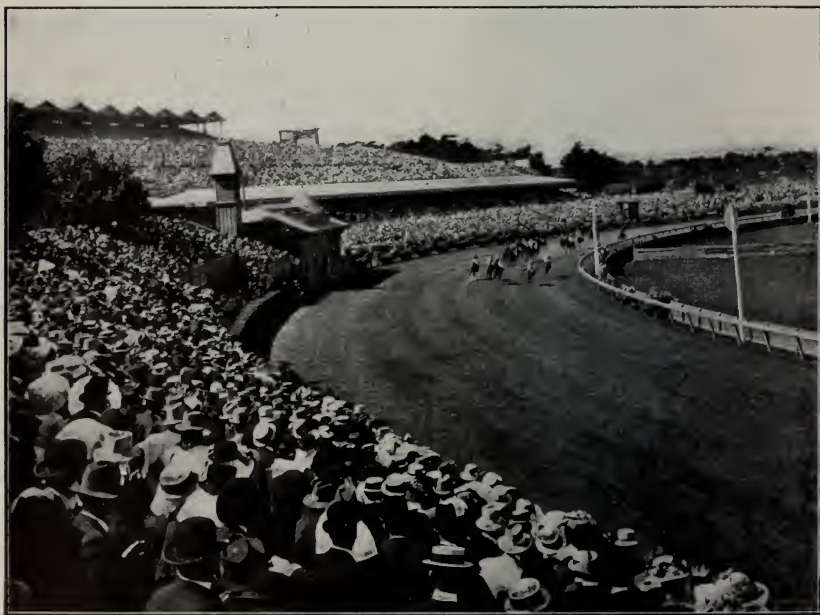


Log Train, Greenveston  
Saw Mills, Tasmania.

ings Banks, for there are over 1,600,000 depositors whose accumulations exceed \$288,000,000.

Australia has magnificent public and private institutions; a free system of education of a high standard; a liberal franchise for both Parliamentary and Municipal Government; and out of these has grown that advanced domestic and industrial legislation which has been held up as an object lesson to other countries.

The visitor to Australia, then, finds a rich land, a picturesque land, a healthy land, peopled by an industrious, happy, and contented race, living under a Democracy of their own planning—perhaps the freest on earth. He finds much to delight in and much to think about.



Flemington Racecourse—Melbourne, Victoria (Cup Day).

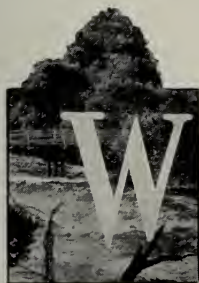


## EARLY KNOWLEDGE OF AUSTRALIA.



*"May this, thy last-born infant, then arise,  
To glad thy heart and greet thy parent eyes;  
And Australasia float, with flag unfurl'd,  
A new Britannia in another world."*

—W. C. Wentworth.



WHILE it is not possible to state at what time during the early history of civilisation Australia was first discovered by the western world, that its existence was known in times of remote antiquity is certain. According to old Chaldean views of geography, there was an Austral land to the south of India; and in a fragment of the works of Theopompus of Chios (B.C. 374-320), preserved by Aelianus (A.D. 205-234), reference is made to the existence of an island of immense extent, beyond the seas which bounded Europe, Asia and Africa. Manilius in his *Astronomicon* refers in a somewhat curious way to the existence of a southern habitable region.

The Monument at Kurnell,  
Botany Bay, N.S.W., Marking  
Captain Cook's Landing  
Place.



Ptolemy's (A.D. 107-161) map, dating back to about A.D. 150, shows a terra incognita to the south of India, but, according to Santarem, there were no maps of the world in the first centuries of our era. It appears, therefore, that the ancients of the western world were somehow impressed with the idea of a Terra Australis, which was one day to be revealed. Though many rumours may have been idle guesses, some may have sprung from authentic information derived from voyagers in the Indian Seas, more especially from the Greek soldiers who accompanied Alexander the Great (B.C. 356-323) to India.

Australia has been longer an unknown land to the Occident than any other region of the same extent, owing no doubt to its position at the antipodes of the civilised world. Its first discovery by Europeans is involved in considerable doubt, partly from the confusion of the names which were applied by early navigators and cartographers, and partly owing to the reticence observed by the Portuguese in the 16th and 17th centuries in regard to their discoveries.

Although as far back as 1503 a French navigator named J. Binot Paulmier, Sieur de Gonville, claimed to have landed on the west coast of Australia, and similar claims were put forward by the French and Portuguese in respect of alleged discoveries in 1531 and 1601 by Guillaume le Testre and Manoel Godinho de Eredia respectively, it was not until the 22nd August, 1770, that the history of Australia was brought into political connection with western civilisation. It was on that date that Captain Cook took possession "of the whole eastern coast, from latitude 38 deg. to this place, latitude  $10\frac{1}{2}$  deg. S., in right of His Majesty King George the Third." Cook, however, proclaimed British sovereignty only over what are now the eastern parts of New South Wales and Queensland, and formal possession, on behalf of the British Crown, of the whole of the Eastern part of the Australian Continent and Tasmania, was not taken until the 26th January, 1788. It was on this last date that Captain Phillip's commission, first issued to him on the 12th October, 1786, and amplified on the 2nd April, 1787, was read to the people whom he had brought with him in the "First Fleet."

Some interesting facts in regard to the discovery of Australia; its annexation to the British Empire; its early settlement; and the creation of its colonies, are given in Section III. Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia (Knibbs), No. 1, 1908.

# THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.



*"Not as the songs of other lands  
Her song shall be—  
Where dim Her purple shore-line stands  
Above the sea.  
As erst she stood, she stands alone;  
Her inspiration is her own  
From sunlit plains to mangrove strands.  
Not as the songs of other lands  
Her song shall be."*

—George Essex Evans.



THE Commonwealth of Australia, comprising the six States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, was created by the Constitution Act 63 and 64, Victoria, Chapter 12, which received Royal Assent on the 9th July, 1900.

The Australian Commonwealth, which includes the Island Continent of Australia proper and the Island of Tasmania, comprises in all an area of about 2,974,581 square miles, the mainland alone containing about 2,948,366 square miles.

That the area of Australia is greater than that of the United States of America; that it is four-fifths that of Canada; that it is more than one-fourth of the whole of the British Empire; that it is nearly three-fourths of the total area of Europe; that it is more than twenty-five (25) times as large as any of the following, viz.: The United Kingdom, Hungary, Italy, The Transvaal, and Ecuador, are facts which are not always adequately realised. It is this great size, taken together with the fact of the limited population, that gives to the problems of Australian development their unique character, and its clear comprehension is essential in any attempt to understand those problems.



Where the Gilded Waters Glide—In the National Park, South Coast,  
New South Wales.

#### AREA AND POPULATION OF THE STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH, THE NORTHERN TERRITORY, AND THE DEPENDENCY OF PAPUA.

State.	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.
New South Wales ... ..	310,373	1,831,716
Victoria ... ..	87,884	1,412,119
Queensland ... ..	670,500	660,158
South Australia ... ..	380,070	440,047
Western Australia ... ..	973,920	320,684
Tasmania ... ..	26,215	201,675
Northern Territory ... ..	523,620	3,672
Papua ... ..	90,540	1,219

#### POPULATION OF CAPITALS.

Sydney (New South Wales)	698,800	Perth (Western Australia)	116,000
Melbourne (Victoria) ...	628,400	Hobart (Tasmania) ...	39,100
Brisbane (Queensland) ...	145,000	Darwin (Northern Territory)	958
Adelaide (South Australia)	196,600	Port Moresby (Papua) ...	406



## THE ROUTES TO AUSTRALIA.



*"But all our roads are new and strange.  
And through our blood there runs  
The vagabonding love of change  
That drove us westward of the range,  
And westward of the Suns,"*

—A. B. Paterson.



THE Steamship tracks to Australia are traced across the Seven Seas. Not the least remarkable feature of Australian development is the growth of its great oversea services. The stories of perilous and protracted voyages made by the old "wind jammers,"

*"The long, poor wanderers o'er the ecliptic deep,"*

relate to times that have long since passed. They embrace an interesting phase of Australia's earlier history.

To-day, Australia is linked to the world by palatial modern liners flying the pennants of no fewer than twenty individual owners, in keen competition for a share in its ever expanding traffic. From every point of the compass they come, traversing all the oceans and contacting with many strange and interesting countries.

The Tourist has thus a wide choice. He may travel via Suez and Colombo, or by way of the Cape of Good Hope; across Siberia and through the East; or round the Horn. Or he may come across America through Japan and the Orient, or by way of the South Sea Islands and New Zealand. By whichever route he comes mammoth vessels, unexcelled in their appoint-



Entrance to Sydney Harbour, N.S.W.

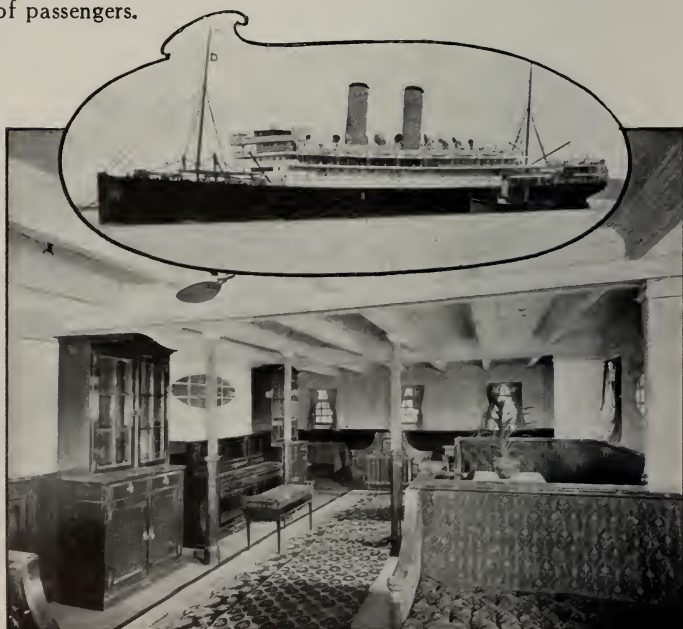
ments, and as well provided as a City Hotel, carry him forth in comfort and safety. The voyage to Australia is eminently a safe one; it is made through summer seas, where every prospect is novel and entrancing. It is a mere holiday jaunt, and a most pleasurable one at that.

It is not possible in these pages to set forth any idea of the hundred and one places at which the visitor will touch en route. Such an endeavour would be like attempting to write a story of the world in a pocket book. That story—the description of natural phenomena and earthly beauties; the history of strange peoples, their habits and customs, and tales of wonderful birds and animals and fruits and flowers—has already, to a large degree, been written and pictured. The collection of books and pictures, of souvenirs and curios, provides profitable occupation for the leisure hours of a world tour. The tourist will find interest and pleasure in thus piecing together the story of his trip.

The function of this chapter is to furnish him with information as to how and when he may travel, the cost, and conditions.

The appended table sets forth the different steamship lines connecting with Australia, the frequency of the sailings, the time of the journey, and the fares:—

All baggage from oversea ports is subject to Customs examination at the first Australian port of call. All steamers are met on arrival by reputable baggage agents, who will, at a moderate charge, attend to the clearance and delivery of baggage on behalf of passengers.



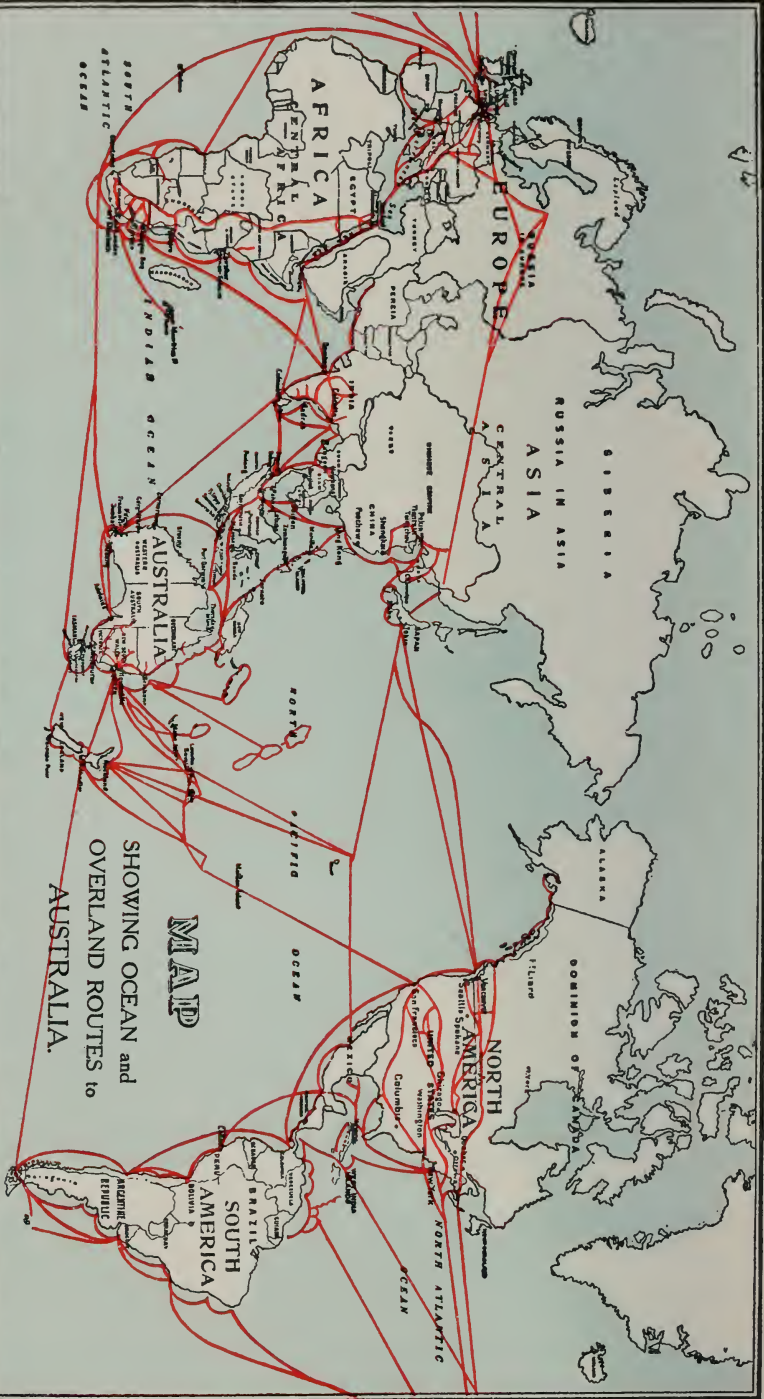


# AUSTRALASIA

Scale of Statute Miles

INTERSTATE and  
ISLAND ROUTES.





**MAP**  
SHOWING OCEAN and  
OVERLAND ROUTES to  
AUSTRALIA.



# Statement Showing Steamer Connections with Australia from Europe, etc.

Compiled by *Thos. Cook & Son, General Passenger Agents, 269 Collins Street, Melbourne.*

## THE ROUTES TO AUSTRALIA.

Name of Steamship Co.	Port of Departure.	Route and Time in Days (in Brackets) Between Ports.	Break of Journey.	FARES FROM PORT OF DEPARTURE.					
				1st Single	1st Return	2nd Single	2nd Return	3rd Single	3rd Return
<i>Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.</i>	London (Tilbury).	Gibraltar (4); Marseilles (7); Port Said (12); Aden (16); Colombo (22); Fremantle (32); Adelaide (36); Melbourne (38); Sydney (41).	At any port en route, Ticket to be endorsed by Co. before leaving.	\$343.20 \$369.60 \$396.00	\$591.36	\$200.64 \$211.20 \$221.76	\$232.64	—	—
<i>Orient Line.</i>	London (Tilbury).	Gibraltar (4); Toulon (6); Naples (8); Taranto (9); Port Said (12); Colombo (22); Fremantle (32); Adelaide (36); Melbourne (38); Sydney (41).	The same as P. & O. Co. except 3rd class, on which no break allowed.	\$343.20 \$369.60 \$396.00	\$591.36	\$200.64 \$211.20 \$221.76	\$232.64	\$91.20 \$100.80 \$110.40	\$153.60 \$172.80 \$187.20
<i>Messageries Maritimes Cie.</i>	Marseilles.	Port Said (4); Suez (5); Aden (9); Bombay (15); Colombo (19); Fremantle (29); Adelaide (34); Melbourne (36); Sydney (39).	The same as Orient Line.	\$322.08 \$348.48 \$374.88	\$559.68	\$190.08 \$200.64 \$211.20	\$316.80	\$91.20 (Emigrants, and \$116.16	\$173.76
<i>Nord-Deutscher Lloyd.</i>	Bremen.	Antwerp (4); Southampton (5); Algiers (10); Genoa (13); Naples (14); Port Said (18); Suez (19); Aden (23); Colombo (30); Fremantle (40); Adelaide (45); Melbourne (47); Sydney (51).	The same as Orient Line.	\$343.20	\$514.80	FARES FROM LONDON. \$192.00	\$288.00	\$81.60 \$91.20 \$100.80	\$146.88 \$164.16 \$183.44
<i>Blue Funnel Line (Holt's).</i>	Glasgow.	Liverpool (3); Las Palmas (8); Cape Town (22); Adelaide (42); Melbourne (46); Sydney (51).	Same as P. & O. Co.	\$216.00 to \$264.00	\$388.50 to \$475.20	—	—	—	—
<i>Aberdeen Line.</i>	London.	Plymouth (1); Teneriffe (5); Cape Town (19); Melbourne (40); Sydney (46); Brisbane (53).	Same as P. & O. Co.	\$216.00 to \$264.00	\$388.80 to \$475.20	—	—	\$86.40 \$96.00 \$105.60	\$146.88 \$164.16 \$183.44

# THE ROUTES TO AUSTRALIA.

STATEMENT SHOWING STEAMER CONNECTIONS WITH AUSTRALIA FROM EUROPE, ETC.—Continued.

Name of Steamship Co.	Port of Departure.	Route and Time in Days (in Brackets) Between Ports.	Break of Journey.	FARES FROM PORT OF DEPARTURE.				
				1st Single	1st Return	2nd Single	2nd Return	3rd Single
								3rd Return
<i>White Star Line.</i>	Liverpool.	Cape Town (21); Albany (36); Adelaide (41); Melbourne (44); Sydney (51).	None allowed.	—	—	FARES FROM LONDON.	—	\$105.60 to \$163.20
								\$183.44 to \$285.12
<i>P. &amp; O. Branch Service.</i>	London.	Las Palmas (6); Cape Town (22); Adelaide (41); Melbourne (46); Sydney (52).	Same as P. & O. Co.	—	—	—	—	\$86.40 to \$105.60
								\$146.88 to \$183.44
<i>Federal and Shire Lines.</i>	Liverpool.	Route uncertain—varies.	Same as Orient Line.	\$192.00	\$326.40	—	—	\$86.40 to \$105.60
								\$146.88 to \$183.44
<i>Queensland Line.</i>	London.	Via Suez Canal and Torres Strait. Ports of call uncertain.	Same as Orient Line.	\$253.44*	—	—	—	\$86.40* to \$105.60
								\$146.88* to \$183.44
<i>New Zealand Shipping Co.</i>	London.	Plymouth (2); Teneriffe (7); Cape Town (23); Hobart (42).	Same as Orient Line.	\$326.40 to \$374.40	\$561.60 to \$609.60	\$196.80 to \$220.80	\$326.40	\$96.00 to \$105.60
								\$172.80 to \$201.60
<i>Shaw, Savill &amp; Albion Co.</i>	London	Plymouth (2); Teneriffe (7); Cape Town (23); Hobart (42).	Same as Orient Line.	\$326.40 to \$355.20	\$561.60	\$196.80 to \$220.80	\$326.40	\$96.00 to \$105.60
								\$172.80 to \$201.60
<i>Canadian-Australasian Line.</i>	Van-couver.	Honolulu (7); Suva (16); Auckland (20); Sydney (24).	Same as Orient Line.	\$324.00 to \$343.20	\$554.40	\$206.40 to \$222.80	—	\$145.40 to \$159.48

\* Fares to Brisbane.

# THE ROUTES TO AUSTRALIA.

STATEMENT SHOWING STEAMER CONNECTIONS WITH AUSTRALIA FROM EUROPE, ETC.—Continued.

Name of Steamship Co.	Port of Departure.	Route and Time in Days (in Brackets) Between Ports.	Break of Journey.	FARES FROM PORT OF DEPARTURE.				
				1st Single	1st Return	2nd Single	2nd Return	3rd Single
								3rd Return
<i>Union S.S. Co.</i> <i>'Frisco Service.'</i>	San Francisco.	Tahiti (12); Raratonga (15); Wellington (22); Sydney (26).	Same as Orient Line.	\$317.16 to \$342.56	\$607.20	FARES TO BRISBANE \$220.12	\$387.60	\$159.52
<i>Oceanic S.S. Co.</i>	San Francisco.	Honolulu (6); Pago Pago—Samoa (13); Sydney (20).	Same as Orient Line.	\$321.64 to \$343.56	\$607.20	\$220.12	\$387.60	\$164.72
<i>Australian Oriental Co.</i>	Hong Kong.	Manila (3); Zamboanga (6); Darwin (11); Thursday Is. (14); Townsville (17); Brisbane (20); Sydney (22)	Journey may be broken if continued by same line.	\$144.00	\$259.20	\$93.60	\$168.00	\$56.40
<i>Royal Packet Steam Navigation Co.</i>	Batavia.	Samarang (1); Sourabaya (3); Dobo (8); Thursday Is. (11); Pt. Moresby (13); Brisbane (18); Sydney (20); Melbourne (25).	Same as A. O. Line	\$163.20	\$261.12	\$109.72	\$174.00	—
<i>Eastern and Australian.</i>	Kobe.	Moji (1); Hong Kong (8); Manila (11); Dilly (16); Darwin (19); Thursday Is. (22); Brisbane (28); Sydney (30); Melbourne (35).	Same as A. O. Line.	\$220.80	\$289.40	\$141.60	\$254.40	\$84.00
<i>Burns' Philp Line.</i>	Singapore.	Batavia (2); Samarang (3); Sourabaya (6); Darwin (11); Thursday Is. (14); Townsville (17); Brisbane (20); Sydney (23).	Same as A. O. Line	\$177.60	\$284.16	\$88.80	—	—
<i>Nippon Yusen Kaisha.</i>	Kobe.	Nagasaki (2); Kong Hong (6); Manila (8); Thursday Is. (16); Townsville (19); Brisbane (21); Sydney (23); Melbourne (25).	Same as A. O. Line.	\$230.40	\$406.08	\$146.40	\$259.20	\$57.60
<i>Ocean &amp; W. A. S.S. Co.</i>	Singapore	Sourabaya (4); Broome (7); Fremantle (15).	Same as A. O. Line.	\$84.00	\$132.00	\$62.40	—	—

## IN THE CAPITALS.



*"While with the Past old nations merge,  
His foot is on the Future's verge:  
They watch him, as they huddle pent,  
Striding a spacious Continent."*

—Arthur H. Adams.



LL that the Tourist may desire to know about the Capitals of the Australian States cannot be stated within the narrow limits of this volume.

Here it is only possible to make some general comments, though something is said of them in the subsequent chapters dealing with the States—of their beauty of situation, their design and architectural features, their institutions and public services. For other information the tourist is referred to the Government Tourist Bureaux, whose addresses



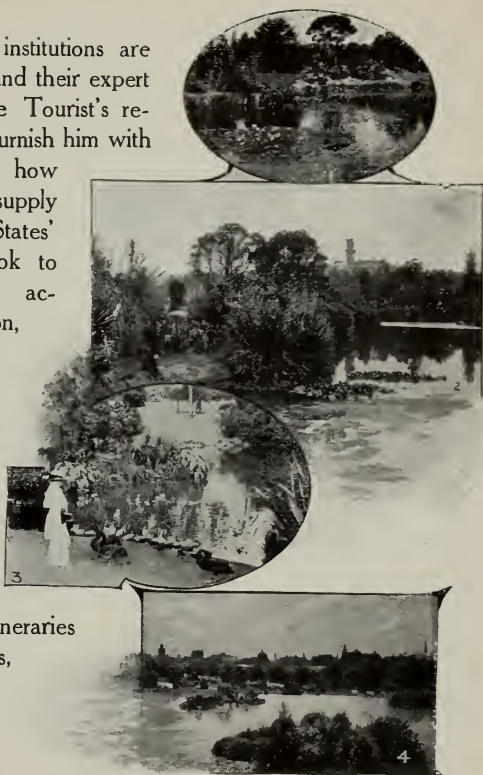
At Audley National Park, Sydney, N.S.W.



are given on page 7. These institutions are well equipped and up-to-date, and their expert officials are keenly alert to the Tourist's requirements. They will readily furnish him with information and advice as to how best to spend his time, and will supply all particulars regarding the States' resorts. The tourist may look to them for all details about accommodation and transportation, the best routes to follow, for handbooks, folders, and maps. Information concerning the Museums, Art Galleries, Zoological Gardens, Botanic Gardens, Theatres, etc., may also be obtained from them. The Bureaux welcome enquiries from visitors from overseas, and will draw up itineraries covering the various State resorts, showing the routes to follow, where accommodation may be secured, and the cost. The Bureaux also provide the visitor with official permits to inspect

various Public Buildings and Institutions of interest, and acquaint him with the hours for making inspections. The sportsman may also look to them for the information he may desire.

The Australian takes pride in his Capital Cities. In their design, construction and administration is reflected a fine sense of the aesthetic. In their park lands and gardens, the people have a magnificent heritage. Spacious Botanic Gardens, Zoological Gardens and Public Domains, with well tended lawns and flower beds, and wide, umbrageous walks, are quite a feature. The main thoroughfares are as well made as those of old-world Capitals, and are faced by imposing edifices of architectural beauty. Here and there are statues—memorials in marble and bronze of the Monarchs of the Empire from which the infant nation has sprung—of her statesmen, soldiers and poets; enduring evidence of Australia's loyalty to British traditions. She has also paid her tribute in monumental remembrances of great men who have acted well their parts in her own upbuilding. So in the Capitals the art of the



Botanical Gardens, Melbourne, V.

sculptor and landscape gardener makes an appeal to the lover of the beautiful.

Closely occupied during the period of its adolescence, from



Statue—Gardens, Ballarat Victoria.

which it is just emerging, with practical problems of its internal and external development, Australia has not, to a conspicuous degree, expressed itself in Art, Literature, or Science. But the Public Libraries, Scientific Institutions, Museums and Art Galleries give evidence, that, despite the trials and struggles incidental to its present condition, Australia has not lost sight of higher education and the fine arts. The museums, besides fine collections of objects usually met with in kindred institutions, contain valuable specimens of Australian fauna. The libraries are thoroughly well-equipped, some of them comparing favourably with similar institutions in other parts of the world. The Mitchell Library in Sydney consists of a rare and priceless collection of 60,000 volumes and pamphlets, principally relating to Australasia,

bequeathed by the late W. S. Mitchell.

The collections in the Australian Public Galleries, though incomparable to those in the celebrated collections in older cities, contain many magnificent objects of art. Some of the best-known masters are represented by original pictures and sculptures. In these Galleries, the visitor will be interested in the Courts reserved for the work of Australian artists. Here may be seen fine pictures, in various mediums, expressing the characteristics of the country—its rich and varied colourings, its sunlight and peculiar atmospheres, its history, fauna and flora—by many artists, not a few of whom have won a high place in lands other than their own.

In all the capitals and the larger centres of population the Tourist will find comfortable hotels and boarding houses. In some

of the Capitals are up-to-date residential flats in handy positions. Hotel tariffs range from \$1.64 to \$4.80 per day; boarding house charges range from \$6.00 to \$20.16 per week, and furnished and unfurnished flats may be had at moderate rates.

The Capital Cities of the States are the main focussing points of the railway, tramway and ferry services, linking up the various scenic holiday resorts.

The tramway services, which, with the exception of the City of Melbourne, where cable cars still run, are electrified, are comprehensive, cheap, speedy, and comfortable. They spread through the suburbs in all directions like the filaments of a spider's web. At the cost of a few cents the stranger may, at almost any moment of the day, travel many miles by train from the heart of the Capital through the envioning suburbs and reach picturesque places within a half-an-hour's journey.

The suburban and inland railway services of the States also provide quick, cheap and comfortable travel. Most of the scenic resorts of Australia lie adjacent to the railway tracks or are linked to them by coach and motor services, which traverse routes lying through a picturesque countryside.

The railways of the Australian States are owned and administered by the Government. Two classes are provided for passenger traffic. The fares are low. It has been calculated that the first-class fares in the various States for distances of from 50 to 500 miles average from 3'54 cents to 3'6 cents per mile, and the second-class fares 2'2 cents to 2'32 cents per mile.

The Capital Cities, and particularly Sydney, have services of fine ferry steamers plying to the holiday places by bay, river, or harbour. The Sydney ferries are among the finest in the world. The various routes focus on Circular Quay or its vicinity, and they



Burns Statue—St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, Vic.



Suburban Railway Stations—Richmond, Vic., and Chatswood, N.S.W.

link up the numberless beauty spots at the nearer and remotest corners of the world-famed harbour.

The Cab fares at the various Capitals are given hereunder. Only at Sydney, Brisbane and Perth do taxi-cabs stand for hire on the street ranks, but at all the Capitals and at many of the larger inland towns, cars may be hired by time and distance at an approximate cost of 24 cents per mile.

**SYDNEY.—Hansom (2 Persons).**

	cents
Not exceeding 15 minutes .. .. .	24
Every subsequent 15 minutes or part thereof .. .. .	24
After first hour for every 15 minutes or part thereof .. .. .	18

30 cents fare extra for each additional person.

**Taxi-Cab Fares.**

	cents
First mile or portion thereof .. .. .	24
Every additional quarter mile or portion thereof .. .. .	6
Whilst waiting.—For each 2½ minutes or portion thereof .. .. .	6
For each package carried inside .. .. .	6

For each person above two, 30 cents fare additional.

**MELBOURNE.—By Distance.**

(Not exceeding 3 persons). cents	(4 or more persons). cents
One mile .. .. .	One mile .. .. .
Two miles .. .. .	Two or more miles, per mile .. .. .
Per mile beyond two miles .. .. .	
If returning, the outward journey beyond two miles to be charged at 36 cents per mile.	If returning, the outward journey to be charged at 48 cents per mile.

Detention.—Five minutes without charge; 12 cents per quarter hour afterwards.  
One-half extra between midnight and 5 a.m.



### By Time.

Half-hour, 48 cents; one hour, 72 cents. Applicable (unless by agreement) for driving within a radius two miles from stand. One-half extra between midnight and 5 a.m.  
Calling off stand and not further employing, 24 cents.

### Taxi-Cab Fares.

24 cents per mile; \$1.20 per hour detention; \$2.4 an hour for afternoon;  
12 cents an hour empty.

### BRISBANE.

#### BY TIME.—One-Horse Cabs.

	Two Persons.	Three Persons.	Four Persons.	Five Persons.	Six Persons.
	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
For 15 minutes .. .. .	24	36	48	60	72
" 30 " .. .. .	48	60	60	72	84
" 45 " .. .. .	72	84	84	96	\$1.08
" 60 " .. .. .	96	\$1.08	\$1.08	\$1.20	\$1.32
Every 15 min. or part thereof there- after .. .. .	18	24	24	30	30



Cab Stand—Melbourne, Victoria.

### Two-Horse Cabs.

	Two Persons.	Four Persons.	Six Persons.	Eight Persons.
	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
For—15 minutes .. .. .	36	48	72	84
" 30 " .. .. .	60	72	84	96
" 45 " .. .. .	84	96	\$1.08	\$1.20
" 60 " .. .. .	\$1.08	\$1.20	\$1.32	\$1.44
Every 15 min. or part thereof thereafter ..	24	24	30	30

After 10 minutes, return fare at 12 cents per quarter hour if discharged beyond prescribed hour. Detention during hiring, 18 cents per quarter hour.

#### BY DISTANCE.—One-Horse Cabs.

	2 Persons.	4 Persons.	6 Persons.
Per mile or part thereof	24 cents.	30 cents.	36 cents.

#### Two-Horse Cabs.

Per mile or part thereof	30 cents.	36 cents.	42 cents.
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If the hiring has exceeded 3 miles, driver is entitled on discharge to 12 cents per mile back to 3-mile limit.

Night Fares.—After 10 p.m. until 6 a.m., a fare and a-half is payable.

### Taxi-Cabs.

	Two Persons.	Four Persons.	Six Persons.	Eight Persons.	Ten Persons.
Not exceeding mile or any period not exceeding 12 minutes ..	cents. 24	cents. 32	cents. 40	cents. 48	cents. 56
Every additional quarter mile or period of 3 minutes ..	6	8	10	12	14

Detention at rate of \$1.20 per hour during hire. If vehicle is discharged beyond 3 miles from General Post Office, back fare to 3-mile limit, at 6 cents per half-mile or part thereof. One-third extra fare per person between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

### ADELAIDE.

#### Hansoms, Wagonettes and Phaetons.

#### BY TIME.

Not more than 3 passengers, 96 cents first hour ; 72 cents second and third hours ; 60 cents every subsequent hour.  
More than 3 passengers, \$1.20 first hour ; 96 cents second and third hours ; 72 cents every subsequent hour.

#### BY DISTANCE.

(Not more than 3 Passengers.)			(More than 3 Passengers.)		
First $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile .. ..	24 cents		First $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile .. ..	24 cents	
Mile .. ..	36 "		Mile .. ..	48 "	
For every $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or part thereof above a mile .. ..	12 "		Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile .. ..	18 "	

### Taxi-Cabs.

(2 Persons.)			(More than 2 Persons.)		
Per mile .. ..	\$0.24		Each per mile .. ..	12 cents	
Per hour for first hour .. ..	\$2.40				
Each subsequent hour .. ..	\$1.80				
Detention charges for each 15 min. ..	\$0.24				
Minimum fare .. ..	\$0.24				

Additional half-fare charged between midnight and 6 a.m.



Electric Car.  
Perth Tramways.

### PERTH.

#### For Hansoms and Four-Wheeled Cabs

#### BY TIME.

(Within Radius of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Miles from Perth Town Hall.)

	HANSOMS.	FOUR-WHEELED CABS.	
	1 or 2 Persons.	1 to 3 Persons.	4 to 6 Persons.
	cents.	cents.	cents.
First half-hour .. ..	60	60	84
Second half-hour .. ..	36	36	36
Every subsequent half-hour ..	18	18	24



Cable Car—Melbourne, Victoria.

**By Distance.**

Persons.	Hansoms.			Persons.	Four-Wheeler.		
	Up to $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile.	From $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile to 1 mile.	From 1 mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles		Up to $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile.	From $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile to 1 mile.	From 1 mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
1 ..	cents. 24	cents. 36	cents. 48	1 ..	cents. 24	cents. 36	cents. 48
2 ..	36	48	60	2 ..	24	48	60
				3 ..	36	60	72
				4 ..	48	72	84
				5 ..	60	84	96
				6 ..	72	96	\$1.18

For each additional  $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile or part thereof, 24 cents.

**Detention Charges.**

18 cents for every 15 minutes' detention after first 5 minutes' when hired by distance. Between 11 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. an extra half-fare shall be chargeable.



Tourist Car.

**MOTOR CARS.**

Not exceeding 4 passengers, 24 cents mile; additional  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile, 12 cents.

Extra passenger, 6 cents per mile.

Minimum Charge, 48 cents.

Detention, 6 cents every 3 minutes or part thereof.

Return Fare, 12 cents  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile from point of discharge to nearest stand.

Between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., additional half fare chargeable.

**HOBART.—By Distance.**

Up to 1 mile, 24 cents.

Every additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile, not exceeding 5 miles, 12 cents.

Return fare to be half above.

### By Time.

Up to 30 minutes .. .. 48 cents	2 hours to 2 hours 20 minutes .. \$2.04
30 to 45 minutes .. .. 72 cents	2 hrs. 20 min. to 2 hrs. 40 min. .. \$2.28
45 minutes to 1 hour .. .. 96 cents	2 hours 40 minutes to 3 hours .. \$2.52
1 hour to 1 hour 20 minutes .. \$1.26	3 hours to 3 hours 20 minutes .. \$2.70
1 hr. 20 min. to 1 hr. 40 min. .. \$1.56	3 hrs. 20 min. to 3 hrs. 40 min. .. \$2.94
1 hour 40 minutes to 2 hours .. \$1.80	

12 cents for every additional 20 minutes.

Between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., additional half-fare charged.

### MOTOR CABS.

#### BY DISTANCE.

Up to 1 mile .. ..	24 cents
Each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile or part thereof .. ..	6 cents

#### BY TIME.

Up to 10 minutes .. ..	40 cents
Each additional 3 minutes ..	12 cents

### POSTAL INFORMATION.

Mails for Great Britain close at the General Post Offices in each of the Capitals on alternate weeks as under :—

Brisbane ... Monday, Tuesday 6.0 a.m.	Adelaide... Thursday, Friday 2.45 p.m.
Sydney ... Tuesday, Weds. 5.30 p.m.	Perth ... Monday, Tues. 11.30 p.m.
Melbourne Weds., Thursday 2.15 p.m.	Hobart ... Tuesday, Weds. 7.0 a.m.

Letter rates—To all parts of the Commonwealth and the British Empire, 2 cents for every half ounce or portion thereof. Elsewhere, 5 cents.

General Post Office, Sydney  
New South Wales.





# MONEY ORDERS.

FOR SUMS.

PAYABLE IN.

Not Exceeding \$9.60	Exceeding \$9.60 not Exceeding \$24.00.	Exceeding \$24.00, not Exceeding \$33.60.	Exceeding \$33.60, not Exceeding \$48.00.	Exceeding \$48.00, not Exceeding \$57.60	Exceeding \$57.60, not Exceeding \$72.00.	Exceeding \$72.00, not Exceeding \$81.60.	Exceeding \$81.60 not Exceeding \$96.00.
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	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
The Commonwealth ..	12	12	24	24	18	18	48	48
New Zealand and Fiji ..	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
Papua .. .. .	18	18	36	18	54	54	72	72
United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries.	12 cents for any amount up to \$9.60 and 6 cents for each additional \$4.80 or fraction of a \$4.80.							

**Postal Notes.**—Charges, 1 cent on notes representing 12 to 36 cents; 2 cents on 48 cents to \$1.08, 3 cents on \$1.20; 4 cents on \$1.80; and 6 cents on notes from \$2.40 to \$4.80.

**Parcel Post.**—For delivery within the State, first lb. 12 cents, each additional lb. 6 cents; delivery in any other State, New Zealand, Fiji, or New Hebrides, first lb. 16 cents, each additional lb. 12 cents; United Kingdom (by sea), first lb. 24 cents, each additional lb. 12 cents; overland through Italy and France, 24 cents extra; maximum weight of postal parcel, 11 lbs.

**Postage Stamp Booklets.**—A booklet containing 18 2-cent and 12 1-cent stamps, also a booklet of 240 2-cent stamps, may be obtained at the face value of the stamps.



## TELEGRAPH RATES.

	Town and Suburbs.	Other Places in the State.	Inter-State.
Not Exceeding 16 Words ..	12 cents	18 cents	24 cents
Each Additional Word (Including Address and Signature) ..	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents

Lettergrams may be forwarded after 7 p.m. to the capitals and larger country towns at 40 words 24 cents, and each additional word 2 cents.

## CABLE RATES FROM AUSTRALIA TO

	Per Word.		Per Word.
	cents.		cents.
New Zealand .. .. .	9	Germany .. .. .	72
New Caledonia .. .. .	18	Vancouver (via Pacific) .. .. .	56
Fiji .. .. .	16	India and Ceylon .. .. .	60
Honolulu .. .. .	91	Hong Kong .. .. .	60
Great Britain .. .. .	72	South Africa .. .. .	54

Deferred cables, at half the ordinary rates, can be sent between Australia and the United Kingdom, but they must be written in plain language. These cables, however, will only be despatched after fully-paid ones are attended to.

## WEEK-END CABLE LETTERS.

Week-end Cable Letters may be sent from Australia to the United Kingdom *via Pacific* or *via Eastern* at a rate of 18 cents per word, with a minimum charge of \$4.32.

Messages may be lodged at the offices of the Pacific Cable Board in Sydney or Southport (Queensland), or at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Extension Company in Adelaide or Perth, up to Midnight on Saturday; they may also be lodged at any post or telegraph office in Australia, to be transmitted by post or telegraph to the cable offices named, in time to reach the cable offices by midnight on Saturday.

Delivery is effected either in Australia or the United Kingdom on Tuesday morning.

## INTERSTATE RAILWAY SERVICES.

The Capital Cities of Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane are connected by fast service of trains, owned and administered by the State Governments. The carriages are airy and commodious, providing comfortable travel. The distance between Adelaide and Brisbane by rail is 1790 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles. The journey between Adelaide and Melbourne occupies 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours, between Melbourne and Sydney 17 hours, and between Sydney and Brisbane 28 hours.

The following tables furnish particulars in regard to the running of express trains between Adelaide, Melbourne and Brisbane, and vice versa:—

1. Tait Car
2. Suburban Railway Train.
3. Flinders Street Station, Melbourne.



### ADELAIDE-MELBOURNE.

Distance. in Miles.	Stations.		Time.
—	Adelaide	Dep.	P.M. 4.30
60 $\frac{1}{4}$	Murray Bridge	Arr.	67.9
		Dep.	7.34
183	Bordertown	Arr.	10.57
		Dep.	11.1
191 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Wolseley	Arr.	11.17
		Dep.	11.23
196 $\frac{1}{4}$	*Serviceton	Arr.	c11.33
			A.M.
		Arr	d12.3
258 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dimboola	Dep.	12.16
		Arr.	2.13
280	*Horsham	Dep.	2.18
		Arr.	2.54
333 $\frac{1}{4}$	*Stawell	Dep.	2.59
		Arr.	4.32
352 $\frac{1}{4}$	*Ararat	Dep.	4.43
		Arr.	5.21
409 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Ballarat	Dep.	5.34
		Arr.	e7.27
451 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bacchus Marsh	Dep.	f7.43
483 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne	Arr.	8.55
		Arr.	9.59

(a) Daily, Sundays excepted.

(b) Dinner.

(c) Adelaide Time.

(d) Melbourne Time (Sundays included; Mondays excepted).

(e) Refreshment Rooms.

(f) Breakfast served in Dining Car between Ballarat and Melbourne.

\* Refreshment Stations.

Dining Car is attached to Express trains running between Melbourne and Ararat daily. Tariff Charges:—No. 1 Saloon—Dinner, 96c.; Breakfast, 72c.; Lunch, 72c. Children under 14 years of age, 24c. less than these charges. No. 2 Saloon—All Meals, 48c. Children under 14 years, 36c.

# MELBOURNE-SYDNEY SERVICE.

Distance in Miles.	Stations.	Time.
—	Spencer Street, Melb.	P.M. 5.0 <i>a</i>
61½	*Seymour Arr.	6.40
	Dep.	6.55
121½	*Benalla Arr.	8.24
	Dep.	8.30
145½	Wang'atta Arr.	9.5
	Dep.	9.10
190½	N.S. WALES. Albury Arr.	10.21 <i>b</i>
	Dep.	10.46
		11.5 Mons. exceptd.
		A.M.
290½	Junee Jct. Arr.	1.39 <i>c</i>
	Dep.	1.44
393½	*Yass Jct. Arr.	5.18
	Dep.	5.23
446½	*Goulburn Arr.	6.57
	Dep.	7.3
495½	Moss Vale Arr.	8.19 <i>d</i>
	Dep.	8.44
582½	Sydney Arr.	A.M. 10.5
		10.55

(a) Daily (Sundays excepted). Afternoon Tea served in Dining Car.

(b) Change for N.S.W. Train. Sleeping Car attached here. Supper.

(c) Hotel on the platform.

(d) Breakfast.

Parlour and Observation Car attached to Express between Melbourne and Albury. Seats may be reserved on payment of 96 cents in addition to 1st Class Fare.

Dining Car is attached to Express between Melbourne and Albury. Tariff Charges:—No. 1 Saloon—Dinner, 96 cents; Breakfast, 72 cents; Lunch, 72 cents. Children under 14, 24 cents less than these charges. No. 2 Saloon—All Meals, 48 cents. Children under 14, 36 cents.



Interstate Railway Train.

1. Dining Car. 2. Train. 3. Parlour Car.

# SYDNEY-BRISBANE SERVICE.

Distance in Miles.	Stations.	Time.	Distance in Miles.	Stations.	Time.
—	Sydney	P.M. 5.10	423	Glen Innes	A.M. 8.10
50	*Gosford Arr.	6.48		Dep.	8.30
	Dep.	6.53	492	Wallangarra Arr.	11.0
104	Newcastle Arr.	8.26		Dep.	11.35
	Dep.	8.46	CHANGE FOR QUEENSLAND TRAIN.		
148	*Singleton Arr.	10.10	556	*Warwick Arr.	P.M. 2.4
	Dep.	10.15		Dep.	2.14
		A.M.	624	Toowoomba Arr.	4.45
219	*Murrurundi Arr.	12.27		Dep.	5.5
	Dep.	12.32	653	*Helidon Arr.	6.25
255	*Werris Creek Arr.	1.48		Dep.	6.30
	Dep.	2.0	701	*Ipswich Arr.	8.10
359	*Armidale Arr.	5.50		Dep.	8.15
	Dep.	6.0	725	*Brisbane Arr.	9.5

Chairs may be reserved in Parlour Car between Wallangarra and Brisbane on payment of \$1.20, in addition to First Class Fare.

Refreshment Stations. (a) Daily. (b) Dinner. (c) Breakfast. (d) Lunch.

# BRISBANE-SYDNEY SERVICE.

Distance in Miles.	Stations.		Time.	
—	Brisbane	Dep.	A.M. 7.50	Daily.
24	*Ipswich	Arr.	8.38	
		Dep.	8.43	
72	*Helidon	Arr.	10.19	Lunch.
		Dep.	10.25	
101	Toowoomba	Arr.	11.55	
		Dep.	P.M. 12.15	Dinner.
169	*Warwick	Arr.	2.47	
		Dep.	2.57	
233	Wallangarra	Arr.	5.45	Dinner.
		Dep.	6.10	
CHANGE FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAIN.				
			P.M.	Breakfast.
302	*Glen Innes	Arr.	8.37	
		Dep.	8.47	
366	*Armidale	Arr.	11.0	Breakfast.
		Dep.	11.10	
			A.M.	
470	*Werris Creek	Arr.	2.34	Breakfast.
		Dep.	2.44	
577	*Singleton	Arr.	6.5	
		Dep.	6.10	Breakfast.
626	*Newcastle	Arr.	7.34	
		Dep.	7.54	
680	Gosford	Arr.	9.25	Breakfast.
		Dep.	9.30	
725	Sydney	Arr.	11.10	

Chairs may be reserved in Parlour Car between Brisbane and Wallangarra on payment of \$1.20, in addition to 1st Class Fare.

\* Refreshment Stations.

# SYDNEY-MELBOURNE SERVICE.

Distance in Miles.	Station.	Melb. Express Daily, Sats. Excpd.	Melb. Limited Express Daily, Sats. Excpd.	Remarks.
TIMES.				
—	Sydney	Dep.	P.M. 7.25	Saturdays excepted.
87	* Moss Vale	Arr.	10.0	
		Dep.	10.6	
136	* Goulburn	Arr.	11.20	Saturdays excepted.
		Dep.	11.25	
			A.M.	
189	* Yass Junction	Arr.	12.56	Saturdays excepted.
		Dep.	1.2	
292	* Junee Junction	Arr.	4.19	
		Dep.	4.24	Saturdays excepted.
392	Albury	Arr.	7.5	
		Dep.	7.54	
VICTORIA.			Daily (Sundays excepted).	Change to Victorian Train. Refreshment Rooms. Dining Car. Breakfast served in Dining Car on Victorian Express upon arrival of trains from Sydney.
461½	* Benalla	Arr.	9.40	
		Dep.	9.45	
521½	* Seymour	Arr.	11.8	Lunch served in Dining Car from 11.30 a.m. Tariff:— No. 1 Saloon, 72 cents; No. 2 Saloon, 48 cents.
		Dep.	11.13	
582½	Melbourne	Arr.	P.M. 12.51	



# MELBOURNE-ADELAIDE SERVICE.

Distance in Miles.	Stations.	Time.	
—	Spencer St., Melb.	Dep.	Dinner served in Dining Car between Bacchus Marsh and Ararat.
31½	Bacchus Marsh	Arr.	
		Dep.	
73½	*Ballarat	Arr.	
		Dep.	
102½	Beaufort	Arr.	
		Dep.	
131	*Ararat	Arr.	
		Dep.	
150	*Stawell	Arr.	
		Dep.	Melbourne Time Adelaide Time.
203½	*Horsham	Arr.	
		Dep.	
		Arr.	
		Dep.	
		Arr.	
		Dep.	
		Arr.	
		Dep.	
		Arr.	
		Dep.	Breakfast.
224½	Dimboola	Arr.	
		Dep.	
287	*Serviceton	Arr.	
		Dep.	
291½	*Wolseley	Arr.	
		Dep.	
300½	Bordertown	Arr.	
		Dep.	
423	Murray Bridge	Arr.	
		Dep.	
483½	Adelaide	Arr.	

Sundays Excptd.

P.M.

4.30

5.31

5.41

7.23

7.40

8.30

8.35

9.25

9.37

10.13

10.23

11.55

Daily,

Mons. exceptd.

A.M.

12.3

12.42

12.49

3.0

2.30

2.42

2.51

2.59

3.13

3.19

6.33

7.0

9.56

Dining Car is attached to Express Trains running between Melbourne and Ararat only. Tariff Charges:—No. 1 Saloon—Dinner, 96 cents; Breakfast, 72 cents; Lunch, 72 cents. Children under 14 years of age, 24 cent; less than these charges. No. 2 Saloon—All Meals, 48 cents. Children under 14 years of age, 36 cents.

\* Refreshment Stations.





Train leaving Carrum  
Station, Vic.

### ORDINARY FARES.

				1st Single.	2nd Single.	1st Return.	2nd Return.
Adelaide	to Melbourne	..	..	\$16.80	\$10.80	\$25.20	\$16.20
	to Sydney	..	..	\$22.68	\$15.12	Return Tickets not issued.	
	to Brisbane	..	..	\$37.80	\$25.20		
Melbourne	to Sydney	..	..	\$15.12	\$10.08		
	to Brisbane	..	..	\$30.24	\$20.16		
Sydney	to Brisbane	..	..	\$15.12	\$10.08		

Sleeping Berths may be reserved on payment of \$2.40 in addition to ordinary First Class Fare.

### BOOKING OFFICES :

Adelaide	Railway Station.		
Melbourne	.. do. Spencer Street.	Tourist Bureau,	Swanston St.
Sydney	.. do. Top of Pitt St.	Central Booking Office,	Challis House.
Brisbane	.. do.	"	" " Edward St.

### OVERLAND TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Passengers arriving at or departing from Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, or Brisbane, by European Mail or other steamers, from or to ports outside Australia (Tasmania excepted), will be booked at the following specially reduced rates, subject to the regulations of the various railway administrations:—

		SINGLE.				SINGLE.	
		1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.
<b>Melbourne to—</b>				<b>Adelaide to—</b>			
Sydney, <i>or vice versa</i>	\$12.60	\$8.40		Sydney, <i>or vice versa</i>	\$18.84	\$12.60	
Brisbane	\$25.20	\$16.80		Brisbane	\$31.64	\$21.00	
Maryborough	\$28.20	\$18.72		<b>Sydney to—</b>			
Bundaberg	\$29.40	\$19.56		Brisbane	\$12.60	\$8.40	
Gladstone	\$29.88	\$19.80		Maryborough	\$16.68	\$10.92	
Rockhampton	\$31.64	\$21.00		Rockhampton	\$21.00	\$13.92	
Adelaide	\$11.04	\$7.20		Bundaberg	\$17.88	\$11.76	
				Gladstone	\$20.28	\$13.20	

Single tickets and forward portions of return tickets will be available for one month, and return tickets for six months. Passengers arriving by steamer and continuing their journey by rail will be entitled to these fares within seven days of arrival only; passengers travelling to join a steamer will only be entitled to same within seven days of steamer's sailing.

Return tickets will only be issued to passengers holding return steamer tickets.

These tickets can only be obtained on production of a certificate from the purser of the arriving steamer or the agents of the



Type of  
Interstate Steamship.

outgoing steamer or at the offices of Thos. Cook and Son in Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, or Brisbane.

Only one reduced rate rail ticket can be issued in connection with any one steamer passage.

#### INTERSTATE STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

An extensive fleet of magnificent steamships is engaged in the passenger trade between the States and New Zealand. Vessels up to 8000 tons burthen and over, swift modern liners sumptuously appointed, providing the luxuries of travel, carry passengers at low



Dining Room, Interstate Steamship.

rates over various routes which almost encircle the entire continent. Regular services link up various ports from Wyndham, in the north-west of Western Australia, to Burketown, in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Between the six Capitals, steamers leave two or three times a week. The interstate routes are indicated in the map facing page 32.



Cabin, Interstate Steamship.



The fares are as follow:—

	FIRST.		SECOND.		STEERAGE.
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.
<b>Fremantle to—</b>					
Adelaide .. ..	\$32.40	\$49.20	\$27.60	\$43.20	\$18.72
Melbourne .. ..	\$43.20	\$64.80	\$27.60	\$52.80	\$21.12
Sydney .. ..	\$52.80	\$79.20	\$37.20	\$62.40	\$26.40
Brisbane .. ..	\$69.00	\$105.00	\$45.60	\$76.80	\$32.40
<b>Adelaide to—</b>					
Melbourne .. ..	\$13.80	\$22.80	\$8.40	\$14.40	\$6.00
Sydney .. ..	\$22.68	\$39.60	\$15.12	\$26.40	\$12.00
<b>Melbourne to—</b>					
Sydney .. ..	\$13.80	\$22.80	\$8.40	\$14.40	\$6.00
Brisbane .. ..	\$27.60	\$48.00	\$16.80	\$27.60	\$12.00
<b>Sydney to Hobart</b>	\$13.20	\$21.12	\$7.92	\$13.20	—
<b>Melbourne to Hobart..</b>	\$13.20	\$21.12	\$7.92	\$13.20	—



1. Victor Harbour, S.A. 2. River Hindmarsh, S.A.

### TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN PORTS.

FREMANTLE TO BURKETOWN.

Fremantle.  
1378 Adelaide.  
1886 508 Melbourne.  
2450 1072 564 Sydney.  
2960 1582 1074 510 Brisbane.  
3310 1933 1424 860 350 Keppel Bay.  
3500 2122 1614 1050 540 190 Mackay.  
3605 2227 1719 1155 645 295 105 Bowen.  
3708 2330 1822 1258 748 398 208 103 Townsville  
3868 2490 1982 1418 908 558 368 263 160 Cairns.  
3903 2525 2017 1453 943 593 403 298 195 35 Port Douglas.  
3968 2590 2082 1518 1008 658 468 363 260 100 65 Cooktown.  
4408 3030 2522 1958 1448 1098 908 803 700 540 505 440 Thursday Is.  
4908 3530 3022 2458 1498 1598 1408 1303 1200 1040 1005 940 500 Normanton.  
5040 3668 3160 2596 2086 1736 1546 1441 1338 1178 1143 1078 638 138 Burket.

# CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

COUNTRY.	RANK.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
<i>Argentine Republic</i>	Consul-General	JAMES T. TILLOCK	Sydney.
	Vice-Consul	MANUEL MOLINAS	Newcastle.
<i>Austria-Hungary</i>	Consul-General	DR. FERDINAND FREYBSLEBEN	Sydney.
	Vice-Consul	A. A. RANKIN	Newcastle
<i>Belgium</i> .. ..	Consul	M. WATTEEUW.	Sydney.
<i>Brazil</i> .. ..	Consul-General	E. W. T. DUNN	Sydney.
<i>Chili</i> .. ..	Consul-General	WILLIAM BROWN	4 O'Connell Street, Sydney.
	Consul	MANUEL GUNDELACH	Newcastle.
<i>Columbia</i> .. ..	Consul	VICTOR G. MAN- TILLA	Newcastle
<i>Denmark</i> .. ..	Consul	L. W. MARCKER	Sydney.
<i>Ecuador</i> .. ..	Consul-General	M. S. GUNDELACH	Newcastle.
	Consul	JAMES CLARK	Sydney.
<i>France</i> .. ..	Consul-General	M. CHAYET	2 Bond St., Sydney.
	Vice-Consul	PAUL MARCUS	Sydney.
	Consular Agent	JOHN C. REID	Newcastle.
<i>Germany</i> .. ..	Consul-General	RICHARD KILIANI	Sydney.
	Vice-Consul	HERR KLEWITZ	Sydney.
	Vice-Consul	O. JOHANNSEN	Newcastle.
<i>Greece</i> .. ..	Consul-General	J. R. LOVE	99 Bathurst Street, Sydney.
	Vice-Consul	S. S. COHEN	Newcastle.
<i>Honduras</i> .. ..	Consul-General	CAPT. F. WALSH	Wynyard St., Sydney.
<i>Italy</i> .. ..	Consular Agent	CHEV. V. MARANO, M.D.	Clarendon Terrace, 289 Elizabeth St., Sydney.
	Consular Agent	HON. A. BROWN, M.L.C.	Newcastle.
<i>Japan</i> .. ..	Consul-General	S. SHIMIZU.	164 Pitt St., Sydney.
<i>Liberia</i> .. ..	Vice-Consul	DR. A. L. LEVY	Sydney.
<i>Mexico</i> .. ..	Consul	DR. W. T. CHENHALL	Sydney.
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	Consul	AUDLEY COOTE	44 Macleay Street, Sydney.
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<i>Peru</i> .. ..	Consul-General	J. MAITLAND PAX- TON	18 Bridge Street, Sydney.
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	Vice-Consul (Hon.)	R. J. BOND	Newcastle.
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	Consul	G. B. KILLMASTER	Newcastle.
	Vice & Deputy Consul-General	E. V. RICHARDSON	Sydney
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The Coastal Promontories, South Coast, N.S.W.

VICTORIA.

COUNTRY.	RANK.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
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<i>Austria- Hungary</i>	Acting Hon. Consul	GUSTAV MAYER	122 William Street, Melb.
<i>Belgium</i> .. ..	Consul-General	E. LAUWERS	131 William Street, Melb.
<i>Brazil</i> .. ..	Vice-Consul	H. A. SHEPPARD	331 Collins St., Melb.
<i>Chili</i> .. ..	Consul (Hon.)	L. G. DRIFFIELD	31 Queen St., Melb.
<i>China</i> .. ..	Consul-General	YUNG LIANG HWANG	48 William St., Melb.
<i>Columbia</i> .. ..	Consul-General	MARSHALL LYLE	422 Bourke St., Melb.
<i>Denmark</i> .. ..	Consul-General	F. W. WERE, K.D.	412 Collins St., Melb.
<i>Ecuador</i> .. ..	Consul	EDWIN PHILLIPS	17 Queen St., Melb.
<i>France</i> .. ..	Vice-Consul	M. HOMERY	510 L. Collins Street, Melb.
<i>Guatemala</i> ..	Consul	AUGUSTE DE BAVAY	421 Collins St., Melb.
<i>Germany</i> ..	Consul	HERR W. F. C. ADENA	480 Collins St., Melb.
<i>Greece</i> ..	Consul	R. J. CURTAIN	150 Queen St., Melb.
<i>Italy</i> ..	Consul-General	CAV. G. FERRANDO	326 Flinders St., Melb.
<i>Liberia</i> ..	Consul-General	A. B. SANDERS	173 Swanston Street, Melb.
<i>Mexico</i> .. ..	Consul	A. MCKINLEY	Alfred Pl., off 98 Collins St., Melb.
<i>Netherlands</i> ..	Consul-General	W. L. BOSSCHART	119 William Street, Melb.
<i>Nicaragua</i> ..	Consul	R. MEDINA	60 City Rd., S. Melb.
<i>Norway</i> .. ..	Consul-General	OTTO ROMCKE	87 Queen St., Melb.
<i>Panama</i> .. ..	Consul	EDWIN PHILLIPS	17 Queen St., Melb.
<i>Paraguay</i> ..	Consul	A. S. BLOOMFIELD	84 William St., Melb.
<i>Peru</i> .. ..	Consul (Hon.)	J. F. LOYER	King St., Melb.
<i>Portugal</i> ..	Consul	COL. A. FREEMAN, C.M.G.	432 Collins St., Melb.
<i>Russia</i> .. ..	Consul-General	A. N. D'ABAZA	526 Collins St., Melb.
<i>Servia</i> .. ..	Consul	A. E. OLDHAM	450 Lit. Collins St., Melb.
<i>Spain</i> .. ..	Consul-in-Chief	SEÑOR DON J. DE MONTERO Y DE MADRAZO	535a Collins St., Melb.
<i>Sweden</i> .. ..	Consul	J. D. WAERN	87 Queen St., Melb.
<i>Switzerland</i> ..	Consul	G. STAHEL	193 Lit. Collins St., Melb.
<i>Turkey</i> .. ..	Consul-General	DR. CHAS. RYAN	37 Collins-St., Melb.
<i>United States</i> ..	Consul	W. C. MAGELSEN	Equitable Bldgs., 314 Collins St., Melb.
<i>Uruguay</i> .. ..	Consul	H. A. WALTERS	17 High St., Malvern,

QUEENSLAND.

COUNTRY.	RANK.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
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<i>Austria-Hungary</i>	Consul	E. B. WAREHAM	Brisbane.
<i>Belgium</i> .. ..	Consul (Hon.)	H. DONKIN	Brisbane.
<i>Chili</i> .. ..	Consul	P. T. BERRY	Creek St., Brisbane.
<i>Denmark</i> .. ..	Consul	T. W. BOUCHARD	Brisbane.
	Vice-Consul	CARL FR. A. SPARRE	Townsville.
<i>France</i> .. ..	Consular Agent	HON. A. J. CARTER	Brisbane.
<i>Greece</i> .. ..	Consul	L. H. SPENCE	Wharf St., Brisbane.
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	Vice-Consul	DR. H. A. F. B. KORTUM	Cooktown.
<i>Italy</i> .. ..	Consular Agent	J. P. WILSON	Brisbane.
<i>Netherlands</i> ..	Consul	J. H. HART, JUNR.	Brisbane.
	Vice-Consul	JOSEPH MITCHELL	Thursday Island.
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<i>Panama</i> .. ..	Consul	T. F. MOXON	Brisbane.
<i>Paraguay</i> .. ..	Consul	CAPT. H. A. GODDARD.	Eagle St., Brisbane.
<i>Portugal</i> .. ..	Vice-Consul	HON. F. H. HART	Brisbane.
<i>Russia</i> .. ..	Consul (Hon.)	B. W. MACDONALD	Brisbane.
<i>Spain</i> .. ..	Vice-Consul	J. W. H. GROUT	N.Z. Chambers, Queen St., Bris.
<i>Sweden</i> .. ..	Vice-Consul	JAMES STODART	Brisbane.
<i>Switzerland</i> ..	Consul	WILHELM SCHOCH	Brisbane.
<i>United States</i> ..	Consular Agent	J. W. COLLINS	Brisbane.
	Consular Agent	JOSEPH BOTTEN	Townsville.



Scene on Upper Murray River, Victoria.



# SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

COUNTRY.	RANK.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
<i>Austria-Hungary</i>	Consul	F. M. MARCARD	Adelaide.
<i>Belgium</i> .. ..	Consul	W. H. PHILLIPS	Adelaide.
<i>Brazil</i> .. ..	Vice-Consul	J. W. CANAWAY	Adelaide.
<i>Chili</i> .. ..	Consul	W. R. CAVE	Adelaide.
<i>Denmark</i> .. ..	Consul	W. T. STACY	Adelaide.
	Vice-Consul	A. A. PEARCE	Port Pirie.
<i>France</i> .. ..	Consular Agent	J. W. CANAWAY	Adelaide.
<i>Germany</i> .. ..	Consul	HON. H. C. E. MUECKE.	Adelaide.
<i>Italy</i> .. ..	Consular Agent	ERIC S. PATERSON	Adelaide.
<i>Japan</i> .. ..	Consul (Hon.)	H. A. PARSONS	King William Street, Adelaide.
<i>Liberia</i> .. ..	Vice-Consul	W. G. COOMBS	51 Grenfell St., Adel.
<i>Mexico</i> .. ..	Vice-Consul	A. E. JOHNSON	Adelaide.
<i>Netherlands</i> .. ..	Consul	DR. G. D. DELPRAT	Adelaide.
<i>Norway</i> .. ..	Consul	G. J. ABERNETHY	Port Adelaide.
<i>Paraguay</i> .. ..	Consul	D. F. LAWES	Pirie St., Adelaide.
<i>Peru</i> .. ..	Consul	ARNOLD E. DAVEY	Adelaide.
<i>Portugal</i> .. ..	Consul	R. M. STEELE	Adelaide.
<i>Russia</i> .. ..	Consul	C. T. MCGLEW	Adelaide.
<i>Sweden</i> .. ..	Consul	A. S. NEILL	Adelaide.
	Vice-Consul	H. N. BARWELL	Port Pirie.
<i>Switzerland</i> .. ..	Vice-Consul	JAMES PAGE	Adelaide.
<i>United States</i> .. ..	Consular Agent	G. H. PROSSER	Adelaide.



View of Whitsunday Passage, North Queensland.

# WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

COUNTRY.	RANK.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
<i>Austria-Hungary</i>	Consul (Hon.)	A. E. MORGANS	Perth.
<i>Belgium</i> .. ..	Consul	G. F. PAYNE	Perth.
<i>Chili</i> .. ..	Consul	J. H. NOBLE	Elder Bldgs., William Street, Perth.
<i>Denmark</i> .. ..	Consul	RICHARD STRELITZ	Fremantle.
<i>France</i> .. ..	Consular Agent	HON. D. G. GAWLER	Fremantle.
<i>Germany</i> .. ..	Consul	CAV. L. RATAZZI	Fremantle.
<i>Greece</i> .. ..	Vice-Consul	H. P. DOWNING	39 George's Terr. Perth.
<i>Italy</i> .. ..	Consular Agent	E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN	Perth.
	Consular Agent	CAV. L. RATAZZI	Fremantle.
<i>Japan</i> .. ..	Consul	ARCHIE MALE	Broome.
<i>Netherlands</i> .. ..	Consul	P. STRELITZ	Fremantle.
<i>Norway</i> .. ..	Consul	AUGUST STANG	Fremantle.
	Vice-Consul	A. Y. HASSELL	Albany.
	Vice-Consul	H. M. BEIGEL	Bimbury.
<i>Paraguay</i> .. ..	Consul	WM. PADLIURY	Guildford, near Perth
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<i>Sweden</i> .. ..	Consul	RICHARD STRELITZ	Fremantle.
	Vice-Consul	S. J. HAYNES	Albany.
<i>United States</i> .. ..	Consular Agent	U. W. BURKE	Fremantle.



Hobart from Mt. Nelson, Tas.

TASMANIA.

COUNTRY.	RANK.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
<i>Argentine Republic</i>	Vice-Consul	W. H. BURGESS	Hobart.
<i>Belgium</i> .. ..	Consul	A. E. L. MCGREGOR	Hobart.
<i>Denmark</i> .. ..	Vice-Consul	JOHANNES JENSEN	Hobart
<i>France</i> .. ..	Consular Agent	HON. W. H. BURGESS	Hobart.
<i>Germany</i> .. ..	Consul	A. C. DEHLE	Hobart.
<i>Italy</i> .. ..	Consular Agent	A. C. DEHLE	Hobart.
	Consular Agent	PERCY C. SMITH	Launceston.
<i>Netherlands</i> ..	Consul	R. F. CROSBY	Hobart.
<i>Norway</i> .. ..	Consul	JAMES MACFARLANE	Hobart.
	Vice-Consul	G. E. HARRAP	Launceston.
<i>Panama</i> .. ..	Vice-Consul	J. THOMPSON	Hobart.
		PAXTON	
<i>Russia</i> .. ..	Consul (Hon.)	A. H. ASHBOLT	Hobart.
<i>Sweden</i> .. ..	Vice-Consul	L. L. DOBSON	Hobart.
<i>Switzerland</i> ..	Consul (Vic. and Tas.)	G. STAHEL	193 L. Collins Street, Melb.
<i>United States</i> ..	Consul	GEO. M. HANSON	Hobart.
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NORTHERN TERRITORY.

COUNTRY.	RANK.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
<i>Netherlands</i> ..	Vice-Consul	W. C. P. BELL	Darwin.

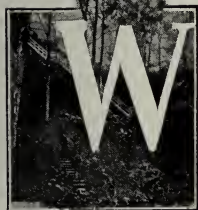
The Department of External Affairs, Spring Street, Melbourne, will reply to inquiries concerning Consular Representatives.

## FOR THE SPORTSMAN.



*"A man should uphold the sports of his land  
And strike his best with a strong right hand,  
And take his strokes in return."*

—Adam Lindsay Gordon.



WRITING in the Badminton on one occasion, the late Marquis of Linlithgow, Australia's first Governor-General, and himself an ardent sportsman, pointed out that he had been able to enjoy in Australia all the sports he had followed at home. He enthusiastically stated the fact that Australia offers splendid opportunities for the enjoyment of the various pastimes that every Britisher loves—racing, hunting, polo, coursing, yachting, sailing, swimming, surfing, rowing, fishing, shooting, motoring, cycling, skating, cricket, football, lawn tennis, lacrosse, bowls, golf, hockey, boxing, billiards, baseball and athletics. A love of the strenuous diversions of the



Shooting the Breakers, Ocean Beach, Manly, N.S.W.

*"Daily Telegraph" Photo, Sydney.*

field has always been an outstanding characteristic of the British race. In Australia, where ninety-seven per cent. of the people are British by birth or descent, sport and pastimes play a large part in the life of the community.

It is natural, especially in such a climatic environment, in a land where there is a freedom and ease of living, and so rich in natural facilities for following out-of-doors amusements almost the whole year through. But it is as well, *en passant*, to lay stress on the fact pointed to by Mr. Gordon Inglis in his recent book, "Sport and Pastime in Australia," that Australia's fondness for, and advance in sport, has been accompanied by an equal and more gratifying advance in the sterner ways of life.

Catholicity is the chief characteristic of Australian sport. All the pastimes just mentioned have their followers. Horse-racing claims wide attention. Every country town of importance has its Jockey Club and Racecourse. In the Capitals the courses, with



Grand Stand, Flemington Racecourse, Victoria.

their fine pavilions, spacious reserves and well-kept lawns and gardens, bear comparison with others anywhere. The Flemington Grounds on the day of the famous Melbourne Cup hold 70,000 or 80,000 spectators.

On the cricket and football fields the prowess of Australia is well known. The game has brought into existence fine playing areas. The cricket grounds at Sydney and Melbourne, both in size and appointments, are probably unsurpassed.

Golf and bowls claim thousands of adherents. The tourist golfer will find fine residential club houses in Sydney and Mel-





Golf is played all over Australia.

bourne, and many excellent links in different parts. He will have no trouble in getting his golf while in Australia. So, too, the bowler. There are numerous greens kept to the pitch of perfection, picturesque, and conveniently-situated in the Capital Cities and larger country centres.



Bowls has its Enthusiastic Devotees.

## THE GAME BIRDS.

In all the States the shooting enthusiast may thoroughly enjoy himself at little expense. All the happy hunting grounds are easily reached; transportation and accommodation are inexpensive. Except in Western Australia and South Australia, where a



A Likely Place  
for Duck.

nominal sum is charged, there is no gun license to pay. Shooting may be had almost anywhere for the asking. For \$24.00 he may have a good week's fun. There is no big game in Australia with the exception of Buffalo in the Northern Territory, which is rather out of the beaten track. The enthusiast may, however, easily organise an excursion to the Northern Territory, where he is sure to find plenty of excitement hunting the buffalo, which are met with within 50 miles of Darwin, the Capital.

The feathered game of Australia include many varieties, and each State has its specialty. But the shooter turns mainly to duck and quail. There are several kinds of duck spread over the Continent, eight of which are well known as game birds. These include the Black Duck, Wood Duck, The Pink Eared Duck, Hard Head, Freckled Duck, Teal, and the Plumed Whistling Duck. Quail are found in many parts of the continent, the best known being the Brown Quail, Stubble Quail, Painted Quail, and the Little Quail.

The wild duck and quail lay a fairly large number of eggs, clutches of six, eight, and up to a dozen not being uncommon, so that the supply of birds is fairly well maintained.

The Snipe, a migratory bird which comes from the countries to the North, is becoming rare, but there is no bird on which the shooter sets a higher value. It is found in the southern parts of Australia and in Tasmania, generally in marshes and swamps, but sometimes in most unlikely places on bracken ridges.

Attempts to acclimatise the English Pheasant and Partridge have not met with much success in Australia, though these birds are sometimes seen on the Darling Downs in Queensland. Other sporting birds met with are plain and scrub turkeys (most in Queensland), Pigeons, Cranes, Herons, and Wild Geese.

Among the fauna, rabbits, hares and foxes are plentiful. It may occasion surprise to the visitor from Great Britain to be told that he will be thanked for shooting a fox in Australia. Foxes have become such a pest in many districts that a bonus is offered for their scalps. Kangaroos are closely protected in Australia, but in any case the shooting of them does not provide exciting sport. In some districts where they increase rapidly it is occasionally necessary, on account of the damage to settler's crops,



Fair Enthusiasts.

*Geo. Bell Photo, Sydney.*

to thin them out, and Kangaroo and Wallaby "drives" then provide all the fun the sportsman is looking for.

In New South Wales the favourite shooting grounds are along the coastal rivers and creeks, particularly in the vicinity of

Port Stephens and the Myall Lakes, where good sport is obtainable among the wild fowl, especially ducks and gill birds. The northern and southern tablelands are also good hunting grounds.

In Victoria the tourist should look to the Lakes around Kerang in the Donald District, along the Murray River and the Lower Goulburn. Good bags of duck are also obtained in the Western districts, and in East Gippsland, where the country is not so thickly settled.



The Meet.

*"Herald" Photo, Melbourne.*

The quail in Victoria nests principally in the Wimmera district, but a skilful shot may obtain good sport within 30 miles of the Metropolis, at such places as Laverton and Melton. Going further afield, he may find plenty of birds along the South-Eastern railway line from Tooradin to Foster, and along the Eastern line within easy reach of stations from Warragul to Sale; South-Western and Western Victoria, from Colac, along the railway line, to Warrnambool and Hamilton; and in the Wimmera district, around Horsham, may always be depended upon for good sport, while the plains beyond Ballarat, on the Maryborough and Ararat railway lines, may also be shot over with success.

Queensland's best grounds are at Dillalah, near Charleville (South-Western district), Cromarty, on the Townsville-Ayr line (North), and the Darling Downs (South), and the South Coast districts.

In South Australia, the Murray River—the Continent's greatest river—is a source of never-ending joy to the sportsman. From the South Australian border, to where it empties into the





1. Maned Goose  
2. Gray Teal  
3. Australian Teal

4. White-eyed Duck  
5. Plumed Whistling Duck  
6. Pink-eared Duck

7. Australian Shoveller  
8. Black Duck  
9. Cape Barren Goose



sea near Goolwa, it, together with its lakes and billabongs, affords splendid opportunities not only for shooting, but for fishing, swimming and boating. "I can imagine nothing more pleasant," says Mr. E. J. Brady, in his book, 'River Rovers,' "than a trip up the river in one of the comfortable river steamers. If the journey were undertaken in the shooting season, with a few days' sojourn by one of the backwaters or adjacent to some of the lagoons, the heart of the sportsman would surely be made glad. For along the Murray the fatted black duck, the teal, and the wood duck, with many and varied wild fowl, abide. Here, too, one gets the pigeon, bustard, and many other good game birds of the bush. For my own part I would ask for nothing better than a two or four weeks' holiday along the Murray. Even as I write I can see in fancy the mottled wood duck flying ahead of the steamer as she rounds the bends. I can hear the black swan piping at night-fall from the swamps."

Deer—chiefly the red deer of Scotland, the Fallow Deer of England, the Sambar Deer of India, and the Hog Deer of Ceylon—have been imported into Australia, mainly into the States of Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania. In Victoria, they are perpetually protected, but, as in the case of the Kangaroos, they have occasionally to be thinned out to prevent their depredations among the crops.



Motor Boat Racing is increasing in Popularity.

"Daily Telegraph  
Photo., Sydney.

In Queensland and Tasmania, however, a shot at them may often be had. Wild boars are fairly numerous in Queensland; and in the tidal rivers in the Rockhampton, Proserpine, Herbert River, Johnstone River and Mossman Districts (Queensland), and in the Gulf Country (Northern Queensland) crocodiles, which are either shot or speared, are numerous. These saurians frequently grow to an enormous length.





Each of the States has its own Legislative Acts for the preservation of certain birds and animals. The indigenous fauna is for the most part protected all the year round. Some of the States are subdivided into districts, and the open and close seasons differ in different districts. Speaking generally, however, the shooting season for wild duck, quail, snipe, turkeys, pigeons, etc., extends over 5 to 6 months, beginning, as a rule, in February or March.

## THE TROUT STREAMS.

There are splendid trouting waters in Australia, where the angler enjoys exciting sport amid beautiful surroundings.

The inland streams of Australia became a feature in the sport of the country as soon as trout were introduced. The Governments of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, have spent thousands of pounds, and public spirited sportsmen have also done much to develop inland and marine fisheries. In addition to imported fish, hundreds of native fish, inhabiting both the fresh and salt waters, are to be found in Australia. Some idea of the angler's prospects in Australia is given in the simple fact that the edible fishes, marine and inland, of Australia, number more than 200 species.



Trout Stream, Jenolan Caves, N.S.W.

In New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, the trout fisherman finds numerous streams, plentifully stocked and easily fished. He has not, except in Tasmania, where the charge is nominal, to pay any license fee for his fishing, and he may fish any streams without fear of trespassing.

The season begins on the 1st September in Victoria, on the 1st November in New South Wales and Tasmania, and concludes in all three States by the 30th April.

The streams of the New England District of New South Wales and in the Monaro are fine trouting waters. Mr. Critchley Parker, the well-known Australian trout fisherman, who has fished many of the rivers of Great Britain and Ireland, and who has also had some Canadian experience, considers the Monaro

streams, but more particularly the Snowy and Thredbo, take high rank among the world's trout waters. The former flows through country having all the grandeur of rugged Highland scenery, while the latter is in parts as easy of access and as comfortable to fish as some of the notable chalk streams of England.



On the Snowy River—Trout Stream—New South Wales.

The waters of the Snowy, Eucumbene, and Thredbo—born in the melting snows of Kosciusko—and also the Tumut and Murrumbidgee, are well stocked with brown and rainbow trout, both fish of fine sporting qualities and hard fighters.

Victoria, too, is rich in fine trout waters, particularly the mountain streams round Myrtleford, Omeo, and Tallangatta, and on the high central tablelands round Mansfield and Healesville. Lake Wendouree at Ballarat, and Lakes Burrumbeet and Learmonth, in the same district, yield fine baskets of trout.

The rivers and lakes of Tasmania, too numerous to mention, receive the attention of skilled anglers. A cast in almost any of the Island's streams will bring its gratifying reward. Good fishing can always be had at the North-West Bay River, Sorell Creek, the Huon, the River Plenty, the Derwent at New Norfolk, the Dee, the Ouse, and the Great Lake. The Tasmanian Official Handbook mentions a score of other favourite haunts of the trouter.



1. King Quail  
2. Plain Wanderer  
3. Diamond Dove

4. Brown Quail  
5. Stubble Quail  
6. Painted Quail

7. Bronzewing Pigeon  
8. Mallee Fowl





In Queensland the trout has been introduced into the Wild River near Herberton, Freshwater Creek near Cairns, the streams of the Eungella Range, Mackay District, Obi Creek, Blackall Range, and the Condamine River in the South.

Besides the trout, the English perch, the tench, and Murray cod, may be fished for in the inland waters. All along the Murray, both in South Australia and Victoria, the cod is abundant. The fish is splendid eating and runs to great size, catches including 10 and 20 pounders being quite common. The perch is found in many of the Victorian and New South Wales rivers, particularly in the Gippsland district in Victoria, and in the Hunter, Paterson, Shoalhaven and Bega rivers in New South Wales.

#### DEEP SEA FISHING.

The use of the hand line as a method of attack does not as a rule appeal to English and Continental fishermen. But to snare the finny denizens of the deep with a handline from a boat or the shore calls for skill, and provides an abundance of excitement. All the estuaries of the coast, right from Fremantle to Cape York, are the haunts of the deep sea angler. The fishing is varied, for the specimens caught include snapper, bream, trevally, trumpeter, king fish or mullaway, groper, rock cod, flathead, mullet, garfish,



A Strenuous Time.

*"Daily Telegraph" Photo.,  
Sydney.*

jewfish, taylor, whiting, parrotfish, barracoota, salmon, pike, blackfish, sweep, mackerel, flounder, and numerous other kinds. Many of these are fine fighters, notably the snapper, which goes up to 12 pounds in weight; the kingfish, which reaches a length of from 4 to 6 feet; the jewfish, a particularly powerful fish, weighing up to 60 or 70 pounds, and the barracoota.

For the lover of the aquatic pastimes each of the Australian Capitals has its attractions. Yachting, sailing, rowing, swimming, and surfing are so largely followed as to have reached the prestige of national pastimes.

The chief centres of population in Australia are ranged along the coastline, and the Capitals are all maritime cities, with every facility for indulgence in swimming and surfing. Of late years surfing has gained a high place in the affections of the Australian populace, and it is surprising that its charms remained so long undiscovered. Governments and Public Bodies are spending considerable sums in providing accommodation for surf bathers of both sexes on the convenient beaches.

#### SURF - BATHING.

At Sydney, where the ocean beaches at Manly, Bondi, Coogee, Maroubra, and Cronulla lie within easy distance, and at all of which excellent accommodation has been provided, the populace revels in the delights of surf bathing. This class of bathing has been described as the perfection of physical enjoyment, and the ocean beaches, almost within sight of Sydney, are unexcelled



Coogee Beach, near Sydney, New South Wales.

for the sport they offer or for their safety. The waterside suburb of Manly, connected with the city by a splendid ferry service, breathes a continental air of carnival throughout the summer. It is the great rendezvous for men, women, and children of all ages and both sexes, who disport themselves in the effervescing edge of the blue Pacific.

The Tourist who finds himself in Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, or Hobart, may, at little inconvenience, reach delightful ocean beaches and enjoy his dip in the crystal breakers in the genial Australian sunshine.

## ALPINE SPORT.

The tourist from abroad will perhaps be greatly surprised to know that he may also get ice-skating in the open-air, ski-running and tobogganing in Australia. In the winter time snow falls on the uplands of Australia, the sun's warmth, however, prevents it from lying in most places. But on the Kosciusko ridge, in the extreme south-east of New South Wales, and in the Buffalo Mountains in the Australian Alps, snow lies deeply throughout the winter. The State Government has erected the Hotel Kosciusko in New South Wales and the Chalet at Mount Buffalo in Victoria as rendezvous for winter tourists. Here on the vast glistening snowfields the alpine sports of Norway and Switzerland may be enjoyed in ease and comfort. The perils of the Swiss Alps are absent, for a motor or coach brings the visitor to the edge of the snow. From his hotel in the heart of the mountains he may ramble on ski over the snow-clad hills and dales, or enjoy a toboggan whizz down a mountain steep, or skate on the frozen surface of a lake.

In the chapters dealing with the States, the tourist may learn in greater detail of the facilities offered for his enjoyment with rod and gun.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.



*"Could tints be deeper, skies less dim—  
More soft and fair;  
Dappled with milk white clouds that swim  
In faintest air?  
The soft moss sleeps upon the stone,  
Green scrub-vine traceries enthrone  
The dead gray trunks and boulders red—  
Roofed by the pine and carpeted  
With maiden-hair."*

—George Essex Evans.



THE eastern boundary of New South Wales is the 700 miles of rugged coastline—a magnificent chain of bold promontories and sweeping beach lined bays, broken here and there by the estuary of a river. Parallel to, and at an average distance of 60 miles from it, stretches the Great Dividing Range, an uplift 3000 feet to 7000 feet, forming the



Circular Quay, Sydney Harbour, N.S.W.



western boundary of the "coastal belt," a rich verdant tract watered by many streams. Over the range long slopes dip to meet the great plains stretching "endlessly beyond the rim of the setting sun." This simple outline of its physical geography is the Tourist's key to the scenic treasure house of New South Wales.

#### SYDNEY—The Capital.

Sydney, the Capital City of the State, set in a glorious environment of natural beauties, offers so many facilities for the pleasure seeker that it has earned the sobriquet of "The Holiday City." The largest and oldest Australian City, the commercial centre of the South Pacific, it is an important metropolis, taking rank as the fifth seaport and seventh city in the British Empire.



George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

Its population, which is steadily growing, now exceeds 700,000, making it larger than Rome, Madrid, Dresden, Birmingham or Baltimore.

The massive blocks of buildings lifting their domes and spires to the sky, and constructed of the warm brown sandstones which form Sydney's foundations, impress the stranger approaching by the fairway from the harbour gates, with an air as of some old world capital. "I love Sydney," said Robert Louis Stevenson, "if not for itself, for its bits of old London and Paris."

Sydney is the central rendezvous for the tourist. It is the focussing point for all means of transportation, and from

it the tourist resorts lie at every point of the compass. They are mostly situated conveniently to the railways, or are linked to them by services of coaches and motors over good roads. The most remote of them entail but a single night's travelling.

From its situation on the shores of the peerless harbour of Port Jackson, Sydney has the distinction of being one of the most picturesque cities in the world. The harbour, which has a frontage of 200 miles, its scintillating waters deep to the rocky shores, contains numberless picturesque bays and inlets, tortuously penetrating in every direction among the wooded sandstone hills. Long stretches of the foreshores, particularly in the upper reaches of the harbour, are thickly clad with the virgin bush, but about the harbour centre on either side long lines of well-made streets faced by large buildings and busy with traffic, give at once a striking impression of the important bustling city which lies behind.

The harbour itself is a world of magnificent picnicing grounds. Its wonderful extent and sustained beauty have made it known wherever Australia is known. Sydney Harbour makes its strong appeal both to the aesthetic dreamer and the practical man of business. The lake-like expanse of land-locked waters stretch inland from the commanding precipitous fronts of the harbour gates, a distance of some dozen or fifteen miles along its three main branches, to the head of the Parramatta and Lane Cove Rivers and Middle Harbour. Numberless little coves fringed with ivory beaches that play hide and seek in picturesque recesses, are discovered by the bare feet of happy children. This glorious sheet of water holds the visitor to Sydney with an interest deep and lasting.

The harbour by moonlight on a summer evening is a paradise. The fortunate residents of Sydney's waterside suburbs,



Fine Homes along Sydney's Waterfront

lounging on the verandahs of their elevated dwellings, taking the cool, elastic air, behold a spectacle of striking splendour. The city gleams with long strings of jewel lights, and the brilliant electric arcs outlining the shore make dim the stars. The blazing reflections of thousands of dazzling lights on shore and on the ferry steamers hurrying to and fro are multiplied millionfold as the water's surface is stirred by the swift-moving boats. In passing the Quay the moon's pale beams reveal the shadowy silhouettes of ocean giants lying silently at anchor surrounded by a living flame of long waving reflections of their own illuminations; and beyond, the neighbouring hills darkly outlined against the starry sky, frame a picture of compelling fascination.

The hundred and one resorts of the harbour are linked together by services of quick ferry steamers focussing on Circular Quay. The varied attractions of the harbour satisfy the tastes of the lover of every form of aquatic pastime. Sailing men may take their craft to do battle with the swell of the Pacific as it rolls in at the Heads, or glide over the stiller waters of the Parramatta, or Middle Harbour; oarsmen have a similar choice, and light skiffs may explore the exquisite nooks of bush and fern in the upper reaches of Middle Harbour, the Parramatta and the Lane Cove. For lovers of the "gentle art" there is abundant sport with rod and line, and the votaries of snapper fishing may enjoy splendid sport from steamers that ply to the best known grounds off the Heads. For swimmers there are large and commodious baths, where, in quiet lustral waters the invigorating exercise may be indulged in in comfort and with perfect safety, while the family man may select almost anywhere an accessible sandy beach and share with his toddlers the delights of his childhood.

Close to Sydney, and within a half-hour's journey by electric car or ferry, lie the magnificent ocean beaches that fringe the Pacific Littoral. At Narrabeen, Manly, Bondi, Coogee, Bronte, and Maroubra, Sydney residents of both sexes repair in thousands to enjoy the delightful and health-giving sport of surf bathing in "the long wash of Australasian seas."

Within twenty miles to the north and south lie the two great national forest reserves of Kuring-gai Chase and the National Park, which have an area of 35,000 and 36,300 acres respectively. Here nature is still free, the forest stands untouched by the axe, the enchanting fern-clad dells in the hollow of the hills are yet unspoiled. In the Springtime, colour laughs in its triumph. The whole district is a mass of flowers. From the trees the starry clematis with other climbers hang in festoons, while in the gullies

# SYDNEY HARBOUR VIEWS.

1. View from Bradley's Head.
- 2, 3. On road to Manly from The Spit, Middle Harbour.
4. The Spit.
- 5, 6. Bradley's Head.





the brilliant sunlight breaks through the vivid green of tree ferns and myrtle, streaking the waters with gold.

Botany Bay, the birthplace of Australian settlement, holds more of historical interest than any place in Australia. An electric car, within an hour from Sydney, brings the visitor to La Perouse, on the northern shore, named after the celebrated French navigator who reached the spot a few days after Captain Philip, the first governor, had hoisted the British flag, and claimed Australia for the Empire. On the opposite shore is Kurnell, famous as the landing place of Captain Cook, the intrepid Yorkshireman who reached Australia in 1770—the first of all the great navigators who had touched its shores to realise what he had discovered. At Kurnell a monument marks the spot of Cook's landing.

#### THE ILLAWARRA AND SOUTH COAST.

The journey by rail from Sydney through the Illawarra and South Coast districts affords one of the best trips in the State. It is comparable only to that along the Mediterranean Littoral, through the French and Italian Riviera. Almost the whole of the 92 miles to the rail head at Nowra the track skirts the seashore. The ride is one of sustained interest and charm, affording a diversity of scenes. Rushing now through the heart of a

Mountain Road, South Coast, N.S.W.





BLUE MOUNTAIN SCENES.

1. Valley of the Grose. 2. Orphan Rock, Katoomba. 3, 4. National Pass. ~ 5. Britannia Falls.

mountain, the train emerges in wild flight round a cliff edge overhanging the ocean, with hundreds of feet of yawning space between and sheer above the shaggy brows of the giant rock face frowning portentously, now it speeds along by the margent sea to the thundering music of booming billows upon rocky headlands and curving beaches of golden sands, and again it sweeps across the broad bosom of a peaceful meadow past cosy homesteads, or hides itself amid the solitudes of a forest close, the eye feasting itself the while on the prodigal extravagance of tree and fern. The rail journey is crammed with incident, and the district is rich in scenic gems. Here meet mountain, forest, stream, and sea, and from many points outspread inspiring panoramas of landscape and seascape. The district embraces such resorts as the National Park, Stanwell Park, Bulli Pass, Cronulla Beach, Kiama, Wollongong, and the Valley of the Shoalhaven.

### THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

Every tourist must see the Blue Mountains. It is the correct thing. For in places as wide apart as the poles he will surely be called upon to discuss them. The mountains are of rare beauty. The scenery is magnificent, and is yet strangely different from that made up of snowy peaks and glacier torrents which one is apt to associate with the name of mountain. They are not gigantic uplifts flung by Tartarean fires to pierce the heavens, but eroding waters have carved from a tableland great gaping valleys and deep ravines searching the heart of Earth. The most characteristic features are mighty abysses worn by the rushing torrents of by-gone days, and the spectator gazing from the vantage ground of some beetling crag, views wonderful panoramas of dizzy precipice and tree carpeted valleys at giddy depths, while from the opposite side of the chasm to that on which he stands there sweeps, wave behind wave, a long vista of billowy ranges losing themselves at last in a shimmering haze of delicate blue.

The Blue Mountains are a portion of the Great Dividing Range, and by railway are about 100 miles across. There are sixteen mountain tourist stations, each well equipped with hotels and boarding houses for the reception of tourists and each with attractions in its own vicinity. Motor and horse vehicles may be hired at any of the large centres.

### JENOLAN AND OTHER CAVES.

At distances of from 36 to 48 miles from the largest Blue Mountain centres, Leura, Katoomba, Medlow Bath, Blackheath, or Mount Victoria, and connected by speedy motor services, over a delightful route, are the far-famed Jenolan Caves. The broad



picturesque valleys of Hartley—interesting for its historical relics of the early days—and Kanimbla are traversed, the last five miles being accomplished by a circling descent round a mountain side terminating in a most inspiring rush through the Grand Arch, a natural tunnel through the heart of a mountain.

For all who are responsive to the attractions of the beautiful, blended with the mysterious, the wonderful limestone caverns which exist in different parts of New South Wales and the other Australian States afford in their subterranean vaults and corridors of living rock, scenes of transcendent beauty which the experi-



Grand Arch, Jenolan Caves, N.S.W.

ence of the dweller in the upper world can offer nothing to parallel. Deep in the recesses of the earth lie fairy palaces supported on fluted columns hung with magic tapestries woven of shining stone, and draped with delicate lacework whose filaments are spun by water-sprites from the hard rock of the earth's inmost fastnesses. Here the trickling waters through countless aeons of time have eaten away the limestone, and in their constant dripping have built up from the material held in solution wonderful stalactites and stalagmites, whose mysterious shapes seem to have been evolved by the sorcery of the mountain gnomes. The sensations evoked by a first visit to this underground wonder-





SILVER WATTLE. *Acacia dealbata*. Link.





1.  
King Solomon's  
Temple,  
Yarrangobilly.

2.  
The Willows,  
Jenolan.

3.  
The Cave House,  
Jenolan,  
New South Wales.



2



3

land are unique, and the experience of exploring the recesses of these wizard caverns is one never to be forgotten.

There are other cave systems in the great limestone belt of New South Wales—Yarrangobilly, Wombeyan, Abercrombie, and Wellington. Each of these systems, though similar in character to those of Jenolan, possesses features peculiar and distinct. Yarrangobilly has its wondrous stalagmites with domes and spires resembling the splendours of the best types of Indian architecture; the Wombeyan Caverns are noted for the wonderful brilliancy of colouring in their formations, and their unique basins; the Wellington Caves are intensely interesting on account of their fossil-beds, containing skeletons of huge long-extinct Australian marsupials; at Abercrombie there is the mighty Abercrombie Archway, with its branching wonder-caverns.

### THE HAWKESBURY.

The Hawkesbury River is a favourite locality with artists, yachtsmen, fishermen, sportsmen, and tourists from everywhere. It is a great landlocked estuary of dark and unruffled fiord-like waters overshadowed by cliffs half a thousand feet high, and thickly wooded to the rocky foreshores.

The scenery of the Hawkesbury is generally considered to be as fine as any of its kind in the wide world. Anthony Trollope, who visited Australia some years ago, wrote of it:—"Govett's Leap (on the Blue Mountains) astonished me very much, but not, I think, so much as the scenery of the Hawkesbury River.

There may be special points in other streams which have endeared them to the world, such especially as the Falls of Niagara or the Inn at Innsbruck, or the Rhine at Geneva, or the Upper Lake at Killarney, which is in truth a river, but for continued scenery the Rhine stands first. There is a river, or, rather, a portion of the river, known to very few tourists, which, I think, beats the Rhine; this is the Upper Mississippi, for about 150 miles below

St. Paul. It is not my business here to describe the Mississippi, but I mention it with the object of saying that in my opinion the Hawkesbury beats the Mississippi. I should not make the con-



Hawkesbury River,  
N.S.W.





A North Coast Road, N.S.W.

trast unless there were many features in the two which are similar . . . . . At all of them the banks rise suddenly, sometimes covered with timber and sometimes bald; sometimes sloping and sometimes precipitous; but at all of them the banks are broken here and there into lateral valleys, which give to the imagination the idea that the glory of the scene is far spread, and would repay pursuit. Unless it can convey this vague feeling of distant, unapproachable, and almost mysterious delight, scenery loses half its charms. On the Rhine, on the Mississippi, and on the Hawkesbury alike, there is created an idea that if the traveller would only leave the boat and wander inland, he would be repaid by the revelation of marvellous beauties of Nature, beauties which have, perhaps, never yet met the eyes of man.

"The Rhine has its castles and its islands, and it has, too, in its favour the bright colour of its waters. The Upper Mississippi has no castles, nor are its waters bright; but it has islands and innumerable bluffs and headlands, and varied valleys, and park-like timber, and its own fast-running rush of waters, which are to me more than compensation for castles and the colour. The Hawkesbury has neither castles nor islands, nor has it bright, clear waters like the Rhine; but the headlands are higher, and the bluffs are bolder, and the turns and manoeuvres of the course which the waters have made for themselves are grander, and, to me, more enchanting than those of either the European or American river."

#### THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS AND NEW ENGLAND.

The Southern Highlands and the New England District on the northern tableland are noted Sanatoria, rich in natural beauties, within easy striking distance from the main centres, and bathed in rarefied atmospheres. The New England District has fine highland scenery, a delightful climate, rarefied atmosphere, and

many splendid trouting waters and perch streams. The Southern Highlands are growing in popular favour as beautiful places for a restful holiday, and include such well-known centres as Picton, Moss Vale, Bundanoon, and Exeter. Several points on the hill tops command expansive panoramic views of the great Kangaroo and Burragorang Valleys. The Belmore and Fitzroy Falls close to Moss Vale are probably the finest in the State.

#### THE NORTH COAST.

The Northern Rivers District, lying between the Hunter River Valley and the northern border of New South Wales, and bounded on the west by the Great Dividing Range, is a vast stretch of rich fertile country, intersected by a number of magnificent rivers, is



Fitzroy Falls, N.S.W.

an ideal winter tourist district. Between April and November the weather in the Northern Rivers District is comfortably warm. There is no winter as the term is understood in the southern latitudes, and an air of novelty and interest is lent to the scene by the sub-tropical vegetation that fringes the splendid rivers close to the Queensland border. The districts present a wealth of wonderful scenery and ideal holiday resorts. Here the pleasure-seeker can find the enjoyment and recreation which most specially appeal to him: boating on the great quiet rivers, riding, driving, cycling, shooting, fishing and climbing. The district is easy of access. The tourist may leave Sydney late on Saturday night and wake on Monday morning within the heads of the broad Clarence. Grafton, the chief city of the rivers, can be reached the same forenoon after a most interesting journey on the river, and the tourist can at will depart for fresh fields and pastures new by the railway sweeping north into the heart of this rich and wonderful country, or remain to explore the varied attractions of the Clarence. An alternative route is by rail via Brisbane and the south coast of Queensland. The upper waters of the Clarence present some truly magnificent scenery with rugged cliffs and foaming cascades; and the whole of the North Coast District, from the Clarence, on the south, to the sub-tropical wonders of the beautiful Tweed, is a happy hunting-ground for the holiday-maker.

## THE NORTHERN LAKES AND RIVERS.

The central point of the Great Lakes District is Newcastle, the coal port, which is second in importance only to the capital. Newcastle similarly enjoys beautiful surroundings, and its environs offer many facilities for magnificent drives, and its neighbouring ocean beaches are charming holiday spots, where the delights of the pre-eminent aquatic sport—surf-bathing—may be indulged in.

Lying between the Hawkesbury River and Newcastle, and intersected by the Great Northern Railway, a chain of lagoons, known as the Northern Lakes, the most beautiful lacustrine district of the State, stretches along the coast.

To the north of Newcastle, and within a few miles of it, lies another extensive chain of rivers and lakes, whose extraordinary beauty is at present but little known. The broad sheet of water called Port Stephens, with its branching waterways, constitutes a water-maze of great compass and exquisite beauty.

Tourists could spend at least a month in exploring these lakes and the intervening beaches. The bush—dense jungle of a truly tropical character—in the vicinity of Kincumber, the Narara, Ourimbah, Wyong, which lie along the northern railway line between the Hawkesbury and Newcastle, and around Salt Ash, Nelson's Bay, Bulladelah, Wingham, and Taree, which may be reached either by steamer from Sydney or overland from Newcastle, is the haunt of the magnificent lyre bird (*Menura superba*), the most wonderful mocking bird that exists, the wonga, and a large variety of other pigeons, the bower-bird, the cat-bird, the splendid regent-bird, parrots, cockatoos and innumerable others of the feathered tribes. The lakes swarm with waterfowl and fish, while wallabies and kangaroos are also obtainable in the adjacent forests. The best-known of the lakes are Tuggerah and Macquarie. They are easily reached, and, as they are magnificent fishing grounds, they naturally attract great numbers of tourists. Lake Macquarie is a magnificent sheet of water, and its shoreline has a greater extent than that of Sydney Harbour. The surrounding scenery is picturesque and entrancing, and the whole countryside peaceful and quiet.

Port Stephens and the Myall Lakes possess features which in many respects resemble the better-known district of Lake Macquarie. These resorts may be reached either direct by steamer from Sydney or overland from the railway at Newcastle. The drives to the different points of interest in the district, for the most part, lie along well-made roads which intersect country yet in the infant stages of development.

The characteristic feature of this region is its air of restful quiet. For the tired brain and over-wrought nerves of the city dweller, the district is an ideal one for a respite trip. For those who desire a temporary release from conventionalities, many splendid camping grounds will be found in convenient places, and no other district has better attractions for an extended holiday, or affords such a grand change of habit, air and scene.

#### THE KOSCIUSKO RANGE.

Perhaps the most unique of all the States' tourist districts is the Kosciusko Range in the Australian Alps, which may be reached from Sydney in sixteen hours by rail and speedy motor. Kosciusko is Australia's greatest mountain (7,328 feet), and is



the oldest land surface on the globe. It is an all season resort. Though higher than the famous Pilatus and Righi, of the Swiss Alps, it may be conquered without danger or effort, and in summer a fine motor road leads to its very summit. All through the summer months great snow mantles hang round its broad shoulders, and then the sun-kissed breezes and thin air brace jaded systems, and afford a delightful, healthful change for the dweller in warmer districts. The mountaineer is rewarded with magnificent panoramas of rugged highland scenery—some of the grandest in Australia—and for the trout fisherman are ice-born streams heavily stocked, and said to be the peers of the best Scottish waters. The Hotel Kosciusko is at an altitude of 5,000 feet, a splendid modern spa, replete with every convenience, and with fine tennis courts and the best inland golf links in Australia.



The Hotel Kosciusko, 5000 feet, New South Wales.

In winter, when the levelling snows descend, communication with the uplands is cut off, except by ski or sleigh, and then Vice-Royalty and fashion and beauty flock to the Hotel Kosciusko, in the centre of glistening snowfields, the rendezvous for the Alpine carnivals held regularly from June to September. The winter sports of Norway and Switzerland—tobogganing and ice-skating in the open air, and ski-running—are here indulged in in brilliant Australian sunlight on the snow-clad slopes of the giant mountains. The ski-running courses are ideal; dropping away one foot in every three, and terminating in a fine level run across the valley below. The tourist may purchase or hire his sporting material at the Hotel Kosciusko at moderate rates.

# VICTORIA.



*"The wind is in the barley-grass,  
The wattles are in bloom ;  
The breezes greet us as they pass  
With honey-sweet perfume ;  
The parrakeets go screaming by  
With flash of golden wing,  
And from the swamp the wild-ducks cry  
Their long-drawn note of revelry  
Rejoicing at the spring."*

—A. B. Paterson.



VICTORIA has much for the visitor to see and take pleasure in. Though the smallest of the mainland States, it is one of the richest and most picturesque. Like New South Wales, its topography gives variety to its landscapes. Within the State may be found mountain solitudes, rippling rivers, placid lakes, rugged sea coast, mysterious caves, and springs of mineral waters of medicinal value, and all these resorts are linked together by efficient and comfortable railway and ferry services.

Town Hall and  
Bird's-eye View of Melbourne,  
Victoria.



## MELBOURNE—The Capital.

Melbourne, the capital, on the River Yarra, is the second city of the Commonwealth. From a tiny hamlet of 50 souls at its settlement in 1835, it has grown to the dignity of a fine modern metropolis of 592,000 inhabitants—the eighth city in the

British Empire. Surveyed first in 1857, it has since become a city larger than Copenhagen, Dresden, Rome or Madrid. Melbourne is notable for its wide rectangular, well-kept streets, which display advantageously the architectural beauties of its ecclesiastical edifices, public buildings, and business premises.

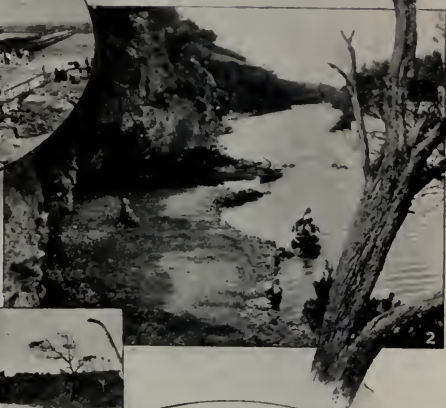
Along the foreshores of Hobson's Bay, within easy distance of the capital by rail or street cars, are numerous watering places with fine stretches of sandy beach, where safe sea-bathing may be enjoyed. St. Kilda, which has a strong resemblance to the watering places on the English Channel, with its fine esplanade, lawns and gardens, theatres, side-shows, bathing places, and pier, is the largest of these. There are also Brighton, Sandringham, Mentone, Mordialloc, Carrum, Frankston, Mornington, Dromana, Sorrento, and, on the opposite shore, Queenscliff and Geelong. During the summer months residents erect tents in the nearer of these marine suburbs, leading the simple life along the



1. Yarra River, Warburton. 2. Taggart's River, Healesville. 3. Fern Gully, Healesville. 4. Goulburn River, Alexandra.

water's edge, and travelling to and from their camps to business. Here the business man dwells in Elysian bowers by the sea, screened from every reminder of business cares, yet but a few miles distant from office or shop. Locking up in his desk at evening all the prosaic details of the bank or factory, of railroad rates or the price of stocks and real estate and wares, in half an hour

VIEWS AROUND  
WARRNAMBOOL, Vic.



1. The Breakwater.
2. Belvidere Cove.
3. Hopkins Falls.
4. The Island, Hopkins River.
5. Eagle Rock, Shelly Beach.
6. Bay of Biscay, Hopkins R.



he is at home on what is in effect a South Sea Island, where sea birds hover round, and nothing disturbs the air of restfulness and sweet rusticity.

### SEASIDE RESORTS.

The shores of the Southern Ocean from Gabo and along Bass Strait to Cape Otway, and again to the farthest westward, are indented by many bays and inlets, and at various points are towns and villages and snug fishing hamlets. Towards the west, the sea front is imposing in its wildness. Shaggy storm scarred cliffs rise out of the ocean to a height of some hundreds of feet, braving the battle of the winds, but now and again the rocky seafront is broken by narrow fringes of sandy beaches, strewn with great boulders—giants which have fallen in conflict. The whole of this southern littoral, directly connected by rail with the capital, offers all the attractions of maritime resorts—safe ocean bathing, fishing and boating. There are Port Albert; San Remo, in Westernport Bay; and Cowes on Phillip Island, where the mutton birds come in countless thousands every November Barwon Heads, Ocean Grove, Torquay, Anglesea River and Airey's Inlet, Lorne, Princetown, Port Campbell and Peterborough. Lorne, on Loutit Bay, is the queen of these seaside places. Lying behind a broad stretch of glistening sand, with safe sea bathing and good fishing, and sheltered by a range of wooded hills, through which break crystal streams stocked with English trout and native fish, Lorne possesses a combination of attractions, which perhaps have



1. Teddy's Look-out, Lorne.



2. Erskine Falls, Lorne, Vic.

no parallel on the Australian coast. Further west are Warrnambool, Port Fairy, and Portland, where the first furrow of Victorian soil was turned by settlers from Tasmania in 1834.



St. Kilda Pier, Melbourne, Victoria.

#### THE NEARER RANGES.

Within a radius of 50 miles from Melbourne rise chains of hills from 1,400 feet to 2,000 feet, and, in isolated peaks, to 4,000 feet above sea level. The striking feature is the wealth of vegetation in the gullies. Ferns flourish in riotous profusion from the delicate maidenhair to the stately tree-fern. On the slope, the eucalypts stand straight and tall, often attaining a height of 300 feet. One of these forest giants yielded 10,000 fence palings 6 feet long, worth \$552.00 in the trucks. In every ravine Nature has been most lavish of vegetation, ferns of every description disputing with the sassafras and myrtle the right to every inch of the soil. The tourist here also finds trout streams; splashing waterfalls; and tinkling cascades, and an exhilarating climate. The most popular of these resorts are Healesville, and the Plenty, Dandenong, Gembrook, and Warburton Ranges. The tallest peak, Mt. Donna Buang, reaches a height of 4,080 feet, and is wrapped in snow for a portion of every winter. All these places are on or near the rail track, and may be made the object of a single day's journey or a week-end holiday.

#### THE MIDLAND HILLS.

In the Midlands district, Macedon, 45 miles, and Woodend, 49 miles, lie on the slopes of Mt. Macedon, 3325 feet, and as they

may easily be reached by convenient services of trains, many Melbourne citizens have built their summer residences in the district. Victoria provides a summer house for the State Governor on the Mount.

A railway line branches off the main Bendigo line just beyond Woodend, and runs along the northern slope of the Dividing Range to Daylesford, 2,020 feet above sea-level, and 76 miles from the capital. The town stands high in favour as a health resort, both on account of its excellent summer climate and also because of the numerous springs of mineral water with valuable medicinal qualities found in the district.

From Stawell, a railway station on the through line between Melbourne and Adelaide, a road leads out to the Grampian Ranges, a chain of rugged sandstone peaks running in two parallel lines and enclosing a well-wooded valley entered through an opening known as Hall's Gap. From this range was obtained the fine freestone used in the building of the Victorian Houses of Parliament and of the General Post Office. The Grampians are a veritable paradise for the botanist, over 600 different species of flora being found here, some of which are not met with elsewhere throughout the world. The ranges have been made easily accessible by the cutting of roads and tourist tracks to the more interesting points.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN ALPS.

In the North-eastern district of Victoria lies the township of Bright, on the Ovens River, the gateway to the highest peaks in the Alps. One of the most popular of these mountain resorts is



1. Belfield Peak. 2. Signal Peak, Grampians, Vic.

The Monolith,  
Mount Buffalo,  
Victoria.



the Buffalo Plateau, lying 20 miles from Bright, and reached by a splendid mountain road through a district possessing many scenic attractions. The Plateau has a general elevation of 4,000 feet, and from it rise several peaks, the loftiest of which are Mt. Buffalo, 4,500 feet, "The Horn" 5,645 feet, and "The Hump" 5,600 feet.

There are other incidents in this chain — Mounts Hotham, Feathertop, St. Bernard, Freezeout, and The Twins, all rising to 5,000 feet and upwards—and Mount Bogong, the highest mountain in Victoria (6,508 feet).

During the winter, the whole of the Alpine region is snowclad, and snow-shoeing, tobogganing, and other winter sports may be indulged in. On the Buffalo Plateau an

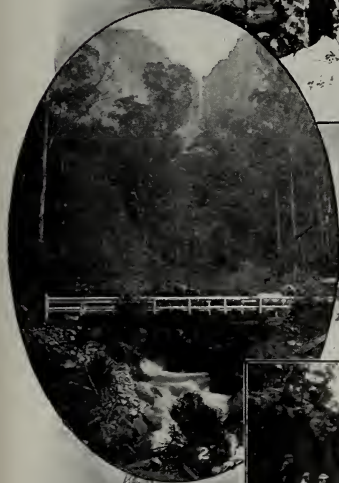
artificial lake of about 60 acres in extent has been formed, on which splendid skating is obtainable, while during the trout season fine fish may be taken from it, the lake having been well stocked by the Fisheries Department.

The Buffalo Gorge is a stupendous rift in the naked granite cliffs in the eastern escarpment, widening rapidly from a few feet at its inner end to a breadth of over 500 yards at its mouth, its walls rising to a height of over 1,000 feet.

Through the Gorge the waters of the Crystal Brook rush headlong over 1,000 feet into the abyss, in a waterfall of filmy tracery that bends and sways in the breeze. The plunge is greater than the Bridal Veil fall in the Yosemite Valley. From this eminence there sweeps before the vision an inspiring panorama of the fertile valley of the Ovens; majestic in extent, a feast of colour, which it were idle to attempt to describe. Only through the eye could the mind receive an adequate impression of this magnificent landscape.



VIEWS OF  
MT BUFFALO, V



1. On Mt. Buffalo in Winter.
2. Buffalo Gorge, from Eurobin Creek.
3. The Chalet. 4. The Buffalo Gorge.
5. Mt. Feathertop, near Bright.
6. Lake Catani in Winter.



Back Beach, Sorrento, Victoria.

Geologists estimate that the Plateau at one period reached a height of about 12,000 feet, but that it has weathered down in the passage of time, and what we see now is really the ruins of a mountain. Curious evidences of the action of the elements are to be found in the fantastic boulders with which the summit of the Plateau is strewn.

Amongst others, "The Leviathan Rock," a colossal monolith estimated to contain 30,000 tons of solid granite; "The Cradle"; "The Pigeon"; "The Torpedo"; and the "Biscuit and Cheese" are full of interest to visitors.

A comfortable chalet has been erected by the Government on an elevated point near the Gorge, and visitors may depend upon getting first-class accommodation at this establishment.

#### THE RIVERS.

Foremost amongst the Victorian Rivers is the Murray, forming the greater portion of the northern boundary of the State, and with its numerous tributaries draining the northern half of Victoria. The stream is navigable for about seven months of the year, and the paddle steamers which ply upon it carry large numbers of passengers and draw numerous barges laden with goods consigned to the various townships on its banks, returning freighted with wool from the pastoral stations.

Very interesting and enjoyable trips, giving the visitor a first-hand acquaintance of life in the Australian "bush," may be made by travelling by rail to the Murray, and thence by steamer from Swan Hill for Mildura to various stopping places along the river's course, where train may be again taken for the return journey to Melbourne.

The Snowy River, rising near Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, has a length in that State of 180 miles, and flows for a further distance of 120 miles in Victoria, through wild



Myer's Falls, Healesville, Victoria.



RED AND WHITE HEATH. *Epacris impressa*. Lab.





and rugged mountain country in North-eastern, and the fertile flats of Eastern Gippsland, to the Southern Ocean. In its upper reaches it is a splendid trout stream, while further along its course fine perch may be taken from its deep pools, and at Marlo, at the mouth, there is excellent river and sea fishing.

In Eastern Gippsland, the Genoa, Camm and Bemm are all fine fishing streams, and Central Gippsland is well watered by the Tambo, Nicholson, Mitchell, Latrobe, and other streams flowing into the Gippsland Lakes.

The Western district of the State is traversed by the Hopkins, famous for its boating and fishing; by the G'anelg, another famous fishing stream; and by the Barwon, which rises in the Otway Ranges, and flows eastwards to and through Lake Connewarre, and thence to the sea.

The Mitta Mitta, Ovens, Goulburn, Campaspe and Loddon Rivers, all tributaries of the Murray, have been stocked with different varieties of trout, which now afford splendid sport, especially the Snowy and Lightning Creeks flowing into the Mitta; the Buffalo River into the Ovens; the Seven Creeks, Delatite River, the Acheron, Taggerty, and Rubicon into the Goulburn; and the Coliban into the Campaspe. In the warmer waters of the northern reaches of these streams, and in the Murray itself, fine hauls of cod and perch may be made, the former fish often weighing up to 100 pounds. Catches of 50 pounders are common.

#### THE GIPPSLAND LAKES.

In the south-east corner of the Gippsland province, and separated from the waters of the Southern Ocean by a narrow rampart of sand hills, is a chain of lakes finer than any other group in Australia. From Sale, at the Western end,



An Australian Trout Stream—a 15-pounder.

steamers run down the beautiful Latrobe River and through Lakes Wellington, Victoria, and King to Cunninghame, on the Reeves River, just inside the Lakes' Entrance from the Southern Ocean. Another steamer goes from Bairnsdale, at the eastern end of the Lakes, along the Mitchell River and down Lake King to Cunninghame. Reached by either route are many charming summer resorts—Paynesville, Metung, and Kalimna—and at these points, and at Cunninghame, fishing, shooting, yachting, motor-boating, and bathing are always available, while at Rigby Island, immediately opposite Kalimna and Cunninghame, good golf links have been laid out.

Bairnsdale forms a convenient centre for tourists desirous of exploring the upper reaches of the Mitchell, Tambo, and Nichol-



Lakes Entrance, Gippsland, Victoria.

son Rivers, or of enjoying occasional trips on the lakes, and is also the starting point of the coach portion of the circular tour, which includes a visit to the lakes and a trip up the Tambo Valley to Omeo, returning to Melbourne across the Australian Alps to Bright by coach and thence by rail.

#### THE BUCHAN CAVES.

In the limestone hills at Buchan, a distance of about 50 miles beyond Bairnsdale, and reached from there either by coach direct or by a through service of steamer, motor-launch, and coach, many fine caves have been discovered, and in these, exquisite limestone formations, of most delicate beauty and colouring, are to be seen.

The journey from Bairnsdale to Buchan, by steamer down the Mitchell to Cunningham, thence coach to Lake Tyers, and by motor launch up this, the most beautiful of all the Gippsland Lakes, is in places strikingly picturesque, and is a fitting introduction to the mystery and charm of the Buchan Caves.

#### MINERAL SPRINGS.

Health-seekers visiting Victoria may derive great benefit from a course of the waters of one or other of the various mineral springs which occur at different localities throughout the State.

Nearest to Melbourne are the Frankston Springs, while those at Geelong, Clifton Springs, and Kyneton may be easily reached, and the waters of various springs near Daylesford; at Hepburn, 2 miles beyond Daylesford; and at Lyonville are famous for their medicinal value.



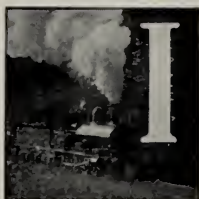
Goulburn River, near Alexandra, Vic.

# QUEENSLAND.



*"There's a land that is happy and fair,  
Set gem-like in halcyon seas;  
The white winters visit not there,  
To sadden its blossoming leas.  
More bland than the Hesperides,  
Or any warm Isle of the West,  
Where the wattle bloom perfumes the breeze,  
And the bell-bird builds her nest."*

—Robert Richardson.



I N the other Australian States, the railway systems which link together most of the scenic resorts centre on the capitals. It is different in Queensland. Here independent railway systems carry wealth from land and mine, and from forest to coastal harbours — fine maritime gateways to rich districts full of interest to the traveller. The connection between each of these is by water, so Queensland offers a diversity of trips by land and sea. The journey along the northern coast inside the Great Barrier Reef, that famous coral strand, is one of the State's and of Australia's foremost attractions.



Victoria Bridge, Brisbane, Capital of Queensland.



## BRISBANE—The Capital.

Brisbane, the Capital, is the focussing point of the Southern railway system. Through an amphitheatre of dark-blue hills the Brisbane River winds its silvery way through the pic-



1. Brisbane River.
2. Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.
3. View on Brisbane River.

turesque scenery of valley, undulation, and ridge. Eighteen miles from the Sea, the city and its suburbs spread from either bank environed by delightful landscapes. Though not large, its population as yet being only 150,000, Brisbane is a well built city, of wide streets faced by handsome buildings, and possessing all the public services of an up-to-date modern capital.

On a sunny morning in a land where the weather is perennially bright, the seaward approach to Brisbane across the blue waters of Moreton Bay is full of charm. The bay is studded with wooded islands, and either shore is fringed with ivory beaches; behind are pretty homes embowered in greenery, which give to Queensland's capital the name of "The Villa City."

When the visitor gets to Brisbane he will learn of the numerous vantage points commanding extensive views of the country-side. He should become familiar with some of them, perhaps for preference those at One Tree Hill (Mt. Cootha), White's

Hill, Annerley, Galloway Hill, Hamilton Hill, and Highgate Hill, or Eildon Hill.

#### WATERING PLACES—The South Coast.

Within easy reach of the city is a choice of waterside resorts facing Moreton Bay, affording facilities for the enjoyment of the attractions of the seaside and of aquatic pastimes—fishing, boating, and swimming.

Sandgate, which is popularly known as the Brighton of Queensland, is 13 miles by rail from Brisbane. It is an ideal watering place and pleasure resort. There is a long stretch of sea-board, and bathing can be indulged in with perfect safety. The sea teems with fish of all kinds.

In the South Coast district, nestling between the enfolding arms of the stately Brisbane and the laughing Tweed to the southward, Nature's generous hand, benign and benedictory, has been laid in bounteous blessing.

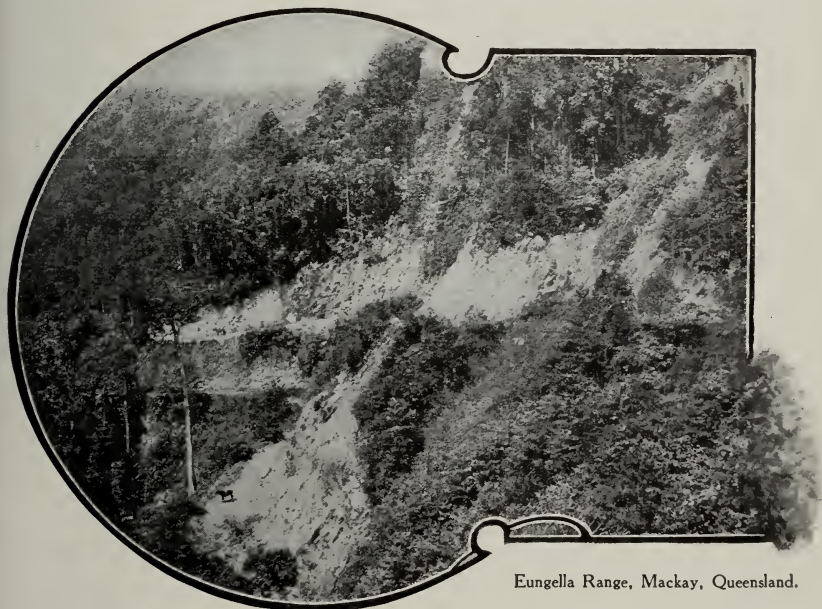
Here the land is full with hints "of distant, dear, voluptuous charm." Through a lush expanse, by crop-clad hills, the rail track winds, by fields spread out in indescribable beauty, mosaic with green and gold, and where, in tribute to man's industry, the flowing robe of prosperity enfolds the land. And soon the un-



Sandgate, the "Brighton" of Queensland.

tainted air, balsamic, and like some rich, rare wine, exalts the brain and causes a feeling of exultation.

Nestled amid the hills—the final ramparts of the purple ranges of the McPherson—and wooed by the sapphire waters of the great south main, is the prosperous and rapidly-growing marine pleasure resort of Tweed Heads. But mount the Observation Hill, which is one of the heads, whose foot is in the lap of the



Eungella Range, Mackay, Queensland.

town, and look around. Beneath, the little harbour, protected by two immense walls of breakwater projected for keeping the Tweed's mouth open, lies placidly dreaming. To the south stretches the Tweed like a silver braid into the deep distance of emerald-clad undulations. And here it winds safe to sea. As it winds, it passes under Spionkop, an elevation of commanding view. Far as the eye can roam, the surf-beaten shore, gleaming and foam-decked, stretches and fades into the blue immensity. To the north, on a beach that reaches in dazzling whiteness to Currumbin—aye, and even to Cape York itself—the glittering combers ceaselessly roll.

Is any other part of the ocean's water like unto this? Pelucid as ever rarest emerald could be; making for itself natural resting places—great, sand-paved bathing places, where a child is secure from its outer turbulence, it lures us with its irresistible fascination.

Mark the happy rompers, revelling in its glorious freshness, wantoning with its breakers, surging with its playful surf, drawing health and renewed vigour from its elements.

From the commanding heights of Spionkop, which is opposite Observation Hill, an even more extensive and enchanting view charms the eye. From here, the course of the Tweed may be traced for many miles around; the far-stretching fields, meadows, and pasture lands along the river banks, clothed in soft violet haze, melt into one another in prismatic hues of tender green. And behind, the majestic ranges are softened by the shrouding veil of delicate blue, so characteristic of Australian mountain scenery.

Who could resist the allurements of this spot? Is it not inevitable that all who have been there become its worshippers?

The approach to Cleveland lies past Wellington Point, one of the most charming of rural districts south of the Brisbane River.

Here settled a scion of an ardent old warrior, and with memories of the days of Britannia's martial glory, when his sire, Colonel Murray-Prior, fought under the Iron Duke, he named the Point, and endowed the bay adjacent with the immortal name of Waterloo. Apart from the traditional facts connected with this Point, its name is most appropriate, for, in conformation, it much resembles the shape of the boot of which the hero of Waterloo was the originator.

The country hereabout slopes very gently from the shaven ridge towards the waters of the bay. From points of vantage the seascape is a fairy scene of exquisite beauty. In the distance looms Moreton Island, austere and sombre in its isolation, and making bold silhouette against the sapphire skyline. Beyond the light flecked waters of the Bay, Cleveland's gleaming roofs and dark-red roads lie in placid calm.

Wellington Point is a mass of rich tinted greens. Never a shade of green ever painted by Nature's brush but may here be seen, from the profoundest of dark olive to the gayest emerald of the luxuriant camphor laurel. And amid the rich foliage gleam patches of gardens and orchards, and the winding red roads extending far towards Ormiston and the north beyond.

And the bluff headline of the Point lifts the eyes far away and beyond across the Bay, compassing in the survey the island of St. Helena, with its austere buildings, suggestive of the discipline which seems to hold the spot aloof from the tender light that floods the scene. But, hard by, King, Green, and Mud Islands relieve the eye, and the noble stretch of Stradbroke, full



seventy miles in length, with its ivory feet of gleaming white sand, seems to stand between the mainland and the turbulence of the mighty ocean beyond.

There are other places of the South whose names can but be mentioned. Wynnum and Manly are popular marine residential and pleasure resorts; Beaudesert of opulent fields and pastures, a veritable agricultural garden; Nerang and Currumbin; Burleigh Heads and Southport, at the southern extremity of Moreton Bay; and Tambourine Mountain, draped in a flowing robe of perpetual purple, and finally the sylvan glades of the Logan and Albert, placid streams, whose reflections make a second world of peace.

Southport, which is 50 miles by rail from Brisbane, is one of Queensland's most charming seaside resorts. Here the surfer can obtain his fullest measure of pleasure and excitement in shooting the breakers with reckless abandon as they rush into the shore from the mighty Pacific. The charms of Southport and district are simply irresistible to the tourist, angler, and boating enthusiast. It is here that the fagged metropolitan is enabled to inhale the invigorating ozone to his and her heart's content.



Fisher's Falls, Queensland.

## THE SOUTH-WEST.

The south-western railway passes by Ipswich and Toowoomba, the tablelands Sanatorium, and across the fertile Darling Downs to Warwick and Stanthorpe, and has branch lines to Dalby, a fine health resort, and to Killarney, a rich agricultural district, where in the mountain streams occasionally one may see the queer duck-billed platypus in his native habitat. In these districts the



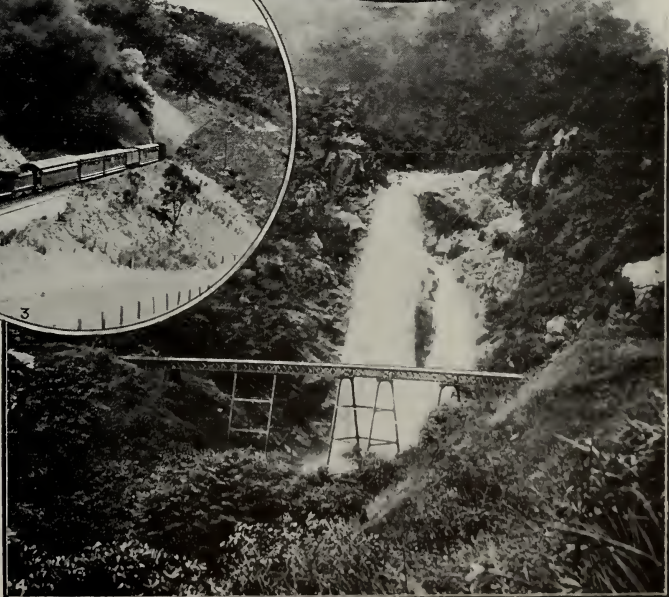
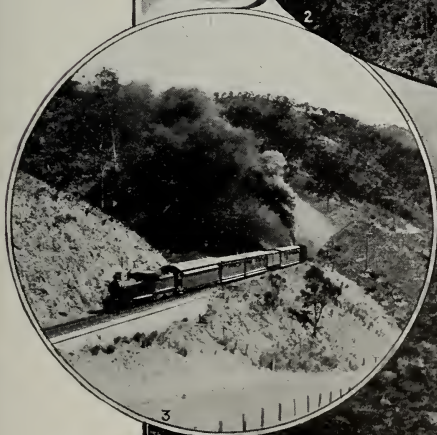
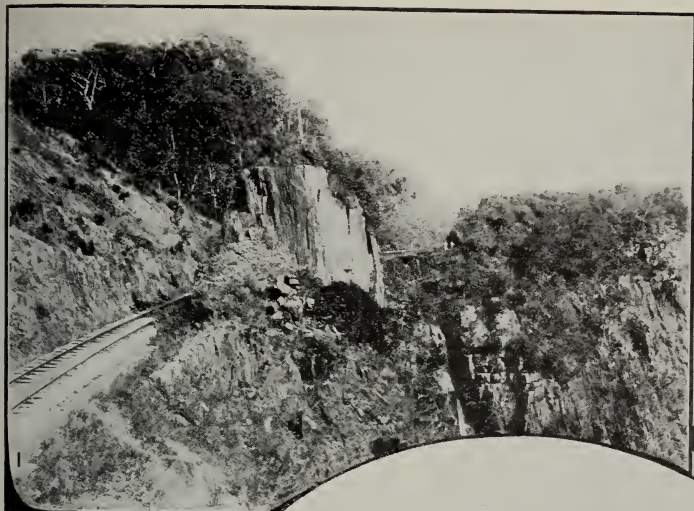
Hauling logs, Beaudesert, Queensland.

rural industries prosper, and they abound in delightful pastoral scenes. Agriculture and dairying have converted the once silent stretches of scrub and forest into a succession of smiling farms.

The traveller will hear of many local scenes of beauty and interest in this favoured district, of some picturesque wooded retreat, of fern-clad dells and waterfalls of arresting charm, and of some eminence which will repay the conquering of its loftiness by the prospect of magnificent distances, limited only by the power of vision.

#### THE NORTH COAST.

Before turning to the Northern sea trip, the Tourist should know of other journeys by rail "up North." The North Coast railway trip through Gympie, the great goldfields, on to Maryborough, Bundaberg, Gladstone and Rockhampton, is worth the taking. These maritime centres, growing in importance, occupy delightful situations on the Pacific Coast. Their Harbours are splendid watering places. Here is the Australia of the Tropics, a countryside of beauty. There is the scenery of heavily-timbered Blackall and other ranges, of dense tropical palm and tree fern jungles, of rugged coastal scenery, of tropical rivers, and of farms



Views on  
CAIRNS  
RAILWAY,  
Queensland.

- 1 & 3. Cairns Rail-  
way.
- 2. Robb's Monu-  
ment.
- 4. Silver Falls.



growing crops one may not see elsewhere in Australia. At Rockhampton, the celebrated Mt. Morgan goldfield, which has paid altogether \$38,400,000 in dividends to shareholders. Mackay, the neighbour of Rockhampton, is the sugaropolis of Queensland. Almost at the borders of the town are fields of sugar-cane, and further out sweep acres and thousands of acres of polished green, with here and there "the tall mill that whistles on the lea," flanked by fine mango trees or graceful clumps of bamboo.

#### THE WONDERS OF THE CORAL REEFS.

Go to Northern Queensland in the winter. The Great Barrier Reef, enclosing an extent of placid water, sweeps from the extreme north to more than half-way down the Queensland coast. This trip, which has become a sort of cult, has been described by Randolph Bedford, one of Australia's best descriptive writers. "My definition of Heaven," he says, "is North-east Australia between May and September—the Queensland coast for a thousand miles within the Barrier Reef—that coral wonder of the world—in the so-called winter. I have gloated over its memories in the bitter middle of the year in Melbourne, and in the end have rushed away from mere duty to its romance; and last January, in Glasgow, the smell of the Northern Sea, the colour of the great reef,

Loading Bananas,  
Johnstone River,  
Queensland.







Pineapple Plantation, Queensland.

the opulence of the northern jungles were so tangibly present that my homesickness broke out in verse at least once a week; seeing, instead of the chimney stacks of South Melbourne, the mighty cedars of the Barron rising through the creepers of the jungle; and to my ears the reverberance of the Broomielaw drowned by the thunders of the reef.

“From Broadsound to Cape York the days and nights; the sea and sky; the hazy land; the ship that rarely rocks its keel an inch and never closes its ports for a thousand miles and more; are all expressions of tangible romance and of visible enchantment. The scented breath of a bush fire from the land, the tropic scents of the tide-barred reef mingled with the odours of towns that seem to be made of pineapples; distant reefs lying in the sea-like shadows, the mountains of the main blue in the distance, the lazy inner sea lapping 1300 miles of cay and coral, the waters shining like a taut bowstring under the sun, and by night a silver place that bears the ship as placid as a resting gull.

“The coast is full of the romance of effort and endurance; Cook and his coral-plugged and leaky ship beaching in Endeavour River after the anxious days of Cape Tribulation; Bligh and his boat of the ‘Bounty’; great Matthew Flinders; and Lizzie Watson, who agonised on a waterless cay and saw her child die before death mercifully came to herself.

"The Man and Wife Rocks and the Child, East of Great Keppel Island; Herald's Prong, and Thirsty Sound; Half-tide Rock and Garfish Cluster, have each their story of effort, achievement, and failure. And where recorded romance is not, the eye supplies it at every point on this marvellous coast; the lion shape of the Pentecost and Jesuit Point; the Cid; Orpheus Isle and Miranda Point; Townsville, Tower Hill, and Magnetic Island; Bowen and its white beaches of skirmishing, porcelain-blue soldier crabs; Cape Bowling Green; and Whitsunday Passage and Hinchinbrook Channel, which, like Albany Pass and Mourilyan, have been stolen direct out of Paradise."

The Barrier itself is practically unknown. All its reefs, and shoals, and pools, and all its depths, are full of life; the channels and lagoons within the coral are instinct with bewildering beauty. All the corals are there—not the dead, bleached skeletons of corals which we see in glass cases flanked by a stuffed and preposterous blow-fish; but with all the brilliance of the living coral animal, which is no more an insect than the shark is an insect. The living reefs have all the colours of the tropics; the lavish hand which tints the painted finch, and splashes pigments on the Bird of Paradise, and paints the Parrot-fish a livery scarlet, black and grey, has worked upon these corals, dyeing them in colour schemes the southern eye will at first call impossible. The great violet bouquet-



Pineapple Plantation,  
Queensland.



shaped madrepora; coral in delicate spikey flowers—the branches of buff, and the petals of magenta; staghorn corals tinted in millionous variants of brown, green, yellow, and lilac; the madrepora rosaria—pale lemon at its bases and flesh pinked at the tips; labyrinths of coarsely toothed corals—their ridges golden brown, their valleys myrtle green; corals of pale pink, purple, brilliant rose, and blue. A tongue of reef—its two masses split by a fathom channel awash at dead low springs—growing slowly through its thousands of centuries, from the symmetrical carallum, a few inches wide, to this tremendous marvel; its growth on its axis finished; and after a million years of action still increasing on its periphery—the finest illustration extant of the beauty of all prudent energy.

Carbonate of lime can be a dead and ugly thing; here on the Barrier it is a thing of infinite loveliness. Corals shaped like skulls, and therefore called Brain Corals, having the freaks of cerebral markings and giving their name to the peculiar Skull Island, which looks like an ancient battleground of low grade types, the white skulls shining in the sun; corals corrugated like alligator skin; asteroids or star corals; the giant anemone and an attendant galaxy of sea-stars; the frills and furbelows of the clam shell—ultramarine and peacock-blue and green; spotted in turquoise and barred in black; corals, shrimp-pink, with yellow terminations; cup corals, convoluted and long-stalked; corals in large ovate masses looking in the light green water like a flock of sheep in an English meadow in early spring; corals like cauliflowers in shape and deep violet, with cream edgings for colour; the nodular masses of organ-pipe



Palm Avenue, Botanical Gardens, Brisbane, Queensland.

coral; the corals of Dog Reef, near Port Denison—shaped like a swimming dog; the branching corals of the Madrepore Lagoon; all growing joyously in the opaline water, which is at once the mirror and the shield. All the beauty of form of the prepared coral is but the bleached skeleton of the brilliant life of the Reef.

The Rev. L. L. Wirt, B.D., a nature lover, has also spoken of this tour:—"I once negotiated the far-famed Thousand Islands on the St. Lawrence River, and, while the scenery there is very charming, it cannot compare in intrinsic beauty with Queensland's Thousand Islands that crown Whitsunday Passage, many of which rise to an altitude of 1000 feet, and in and out of which the ideal passenger steamer threads her way from Keppel Bay northward.

"I have enjoyed the much-advertised trip through the inland passage of Japan. That, too, is not over-praised, but the little-known Hinchinbrook Channel of the Upper Queensland Coast is far and away the most beautiful."

#### THE BARRON FALLS.

From Cairns on the Coast, the 21 miles railway journey to the Barron Falls is a succession of delights and surprises. Through palm orchards, around pawpaw groves and across banana plantations, the train takes its way until the rich bench lands are left behind, and the steep climb of the range commences. Soon, plain and ocean stretch out in a panorama, while the train dashes in and out of the rocky spurs of the mountain. Graceful creepers festoon the trees and form a lovely tropical wall of foliage, behind which the trains steadily passes on her way up the ascent. Rare tropical fruits and exquisite flowers appear and disappear before they can be half examined.

Spider-like bridges are crossed, under which the mountain torrents rush to plunge into the Barron Gorge, that ever narrows and deepens on your right hand.

Passing through a mountain spot that looks suspiciously like a glacial moraine, the train emerges upon the very edge of the Barron Gorge, which from this point bears a striking resemblance to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The sides are so nearly perpendicular that a stone thrown from the carriage platform would plunge into the foaming stream 900 feet below without touching the seamed and polished wall.

The Barron River, flowing gently through a placid little lake, tumbles for half a mile over great boulders, and then shoots over the enclosed end of the Gorge, and, lashed into a fury of white-



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1. Red-backed Parrot  
2. Swift Parrot  
3. Many-colored Parrot

4. Grass Parrot  
5. Warbling Grass-Parrot  
6. Rosella

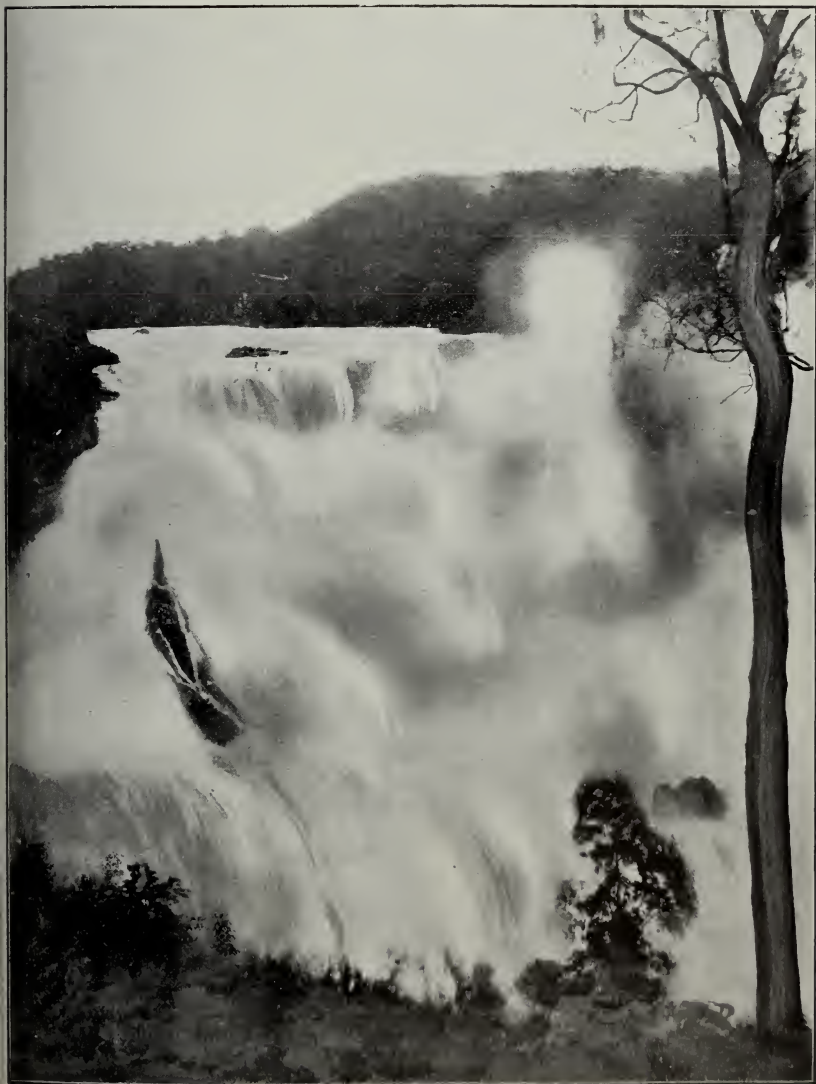
7. Crimson Parrot  
8. Mallee Parrot  
9. Blue Bonnet



ness, drops 700 feet with a hop, skip and jump into the depths of a foam-flecked pool.

Flashes of gold and cream and crimson mark the presence of gaily-coloured birds; and these keep up their incessant chatter until the forest falls back.

A wilder or grander ride than that which is enjoyed for two miles along the brink of this chasm, nor the sight of a grander waterfall, is certainly not to be had in Australia.



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.



*"The little creek goes winding  
Thro' gums of white and blue,  
A silver arm  
Around the farm  
It flings, a lover true.*

—J. B. O'Hara.



**S**OUTH AUSTRALIA has emerged from the travail of time and change exceedingly rich in glorious endowment by bountiful Nature. From Cape Northumberland, in the South, to Wilpena Pound, in the North, the State abounds in features that compel the attention and charm the lover of the beautiful in landscape and seascape. The State is not devoid of examples of what may be termed the awful majesties of Nature, but its prevailing atmosphere is of a lighter and more peaceful kind.

King William Street,  
Adelaide, S.A.



### ADELAIDE—The Capital.

The seaward approach to Adelaide is worthy of the State and its Capital. The tourist from the steamer's deck coming up St. Vincent's Gulf, has his attention arrested by the magnificent shoreward panoramas. A high range of hills running north and



south shutting off the eastern view concentrates the vision on the plains of Adelaide. At the foothills the country is open and gently undulating, rising in easy gradients from seashore to moun-



North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.

tain top. Cultivated fields chequer the countryside; vineyards alternate with cereal and irrigated fodder crops; and grass meadows contrast pleasantly with the chocolate fallows. Nor, as so often happens, does a closer acquaintance lead to the discovery that that first impression was an illusion. Those distant visions of green are found to be fruitful orchards, sweet scented gardens, and flourishing vineyards; that city, whose white spires flash in the sunlight, proves just as well planned and planted as one had read and hoped; and it is realised that those rounded mountains in the background, whose outlines were plainly discernible, contain charms in even greater plenitude than wandering fancy conjured up; while the cloudless sky was no rarity, but an almost ever-present circumstance.

Adelaide, the Capital, will forever stand as a tribute to the ability of its designer, Colonel Light, who founded it in 1836. Its population of 190,000 makes it Australia's third city. Bounded on every side by extensive parks, with wide thoroughfares running at right angles, and public gardens and squares radiant with foliage and flowers, it well deserves its title, "The Garden City." Nor

In the Botanical Gardens,  
Adelaide,  
South Australia.



is it to design alone that Adelaide owes its charm. Within a few miles on the one side is the sea coast, with broad stretches of silver beaches, which have become fashionable watering places; on the other side are the Mount Lofty Ranges with their treasures of indigenous and exotic flora. As regards modern conveniences, Adelaide takes high rank among the cities of the world. An electric tramway system, which, by the way, is owned and controlled by the several municipalities, serves the surrounding suburbs, and its well-laid-out Botanic and Zoological Gardens and fine private and public buildings and institutions, afford further evidence of the enterprise of the citizens. Among the latter, of special interest to the visitor, is the Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, whose function it is to supply full information in regard to the holiday resorts of the State. Mention must also be made of the Educational Block on North Terrace, comprising the Institute and Reading Room; the Public Library and Art Gallery; the University and Elder Conservatorium of Music; the Exhibition Building and the School of Mines and Industries.

"Adelaide," said the Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, on the occasion of his visit in 1912, "thoroughly deserves all and more than all that travellers have

said of its beauties and charms. It stands upon a rich fertile plain like my own beloved Oxford, and reminds me much of that place. Oxford, however, does not possess the lovely mountain range holding in its recesses such a beautiful variety of entrancing scenery. What a pleasure it must be to have those hills so close at hand, and to be able to commune with Nature in her inmost secrets. What delight it must be to be able to view from the summit those exquisite lights and colours stretching down to the blue expanse of ocean in the distance. Adelaide people are, indeed, fortunate in the situation of their City." In the opinion of another distinguished visitor, "Adelaide presents an aspect of substantial comfort and solid opulence which is not equalled by English cities counting as many generations of existence as Adelaide does years."

From many points in Adelaide's beautiful environment looking towards the neighbouring hills are enchanting views, but on attaining the summit of one of this group of hills and looking back over Adelaide to the endless ocean, there sweeps a stupendous panorama rarely paralleled. There is no more pleasurable mountain trip than this, nor one more easy of accomplishment. Sufficiently elevated above its surroundings to afford commanding views, which stretch across wondrously fertile and picturesque valleys to more distant ranges on the one hand, and to the ocean on the other the altitude is not great enough to distress those who are disordered by the thin air of more exalted summits. Indeed, the joyous elasticity of the atmosphere, while heightening the charms of scenery, quickens the sense of life, and at every breath one draws hope is inhaled.



Leg of Mutton Lake, Mt. Gambier, South Australia.



Picadilly—A Landscape View from Mt. Lofty.

#### THE MOUNT LOFTY RANGES.

About 11 miles from the City, on the summit of Mount Lofty, the highest peak of the range, 2334 feet above sea level, there is a reserve 60 acres in extent. From this eminence a magnificent panoramic view is afforded, it being possible on a clear day to see 60 miles in nearly every direction. Kangaroo Island is at times plainly discernible. The beauty of the picture presented by the plain stretching away to the sea-coast, and on which the Capital and suburbs nestle in a field of verdant vegetation, once seen is never effaced from the memory. A shelter arbor has been erected and other conveniences provided on the reserve for visitors, and of historic interest is the obelisk erected in honour of Captain Matthew Flinders, Commander of the ship "Investigator," who, from Kangaroo Island on March 23rd, 1802, discovered and named Mount Lofty.

From the City, roads to the ranges branch out in several directions, and the inter-State railway, after passing through a fertile suburban area, zig-zags up the mountains, where, in whichever direction one proceeds, beautiful landscapes greet the vision. Flourishing orchards and gardens alternate with virgin woodland; in the gullies and shady nooks maidenhair and other ferns luxuriate; everywhere the bracing atmosphere is filled with the delicious scent of sweet briar and many varieties of flowers, while



here and there charming townships invite the tourist to stay awhile and revel in the beauties of Nature, and enjoy at the same all the comforts of modern civilisation. Mount Lofty is not an egotist, but has the air of calm dignity, and is frankly fond of its robe of verdure. Birds sing in the tree tops, orange groves deck the hillsides, wild flowers coquette with their cultivated cousins in beautiful gardens, and ferns make soft cushioned banks to allure the visitor. In the season may be seen forests of golden decked, sweetly perfumed wattle, the national floral emblem of Australia; well-laden apple orchards, and acres of luscious strawberries. Terraces of gardens, the mansions of successful colonists, and expanses of primeval nature add variety to an excursion of unwearying charm. Good roads thread the hills, and motoring or driving affords a delightful outing. At Belair, a township on the inter-State line, about 14 miles from Adelaide by train, an area of 2000 acres has been set apart as a public park. Extensive improvements, such as roads, paths, refreshment rooms, shelter pavilions, tennis courts, cricket pitches, and ovals have been effected. Nearer Adelaide, almost at the foot of the ranges, are the Waterfall Gully and Morialta Falls Reserves, available as

Scenes round Mount Lofty,  
South Australia.



public resorts. The provision of an artistic refreshment kiosk and other facilities at the former have added to its attractiveness. The reserve near the Morialta Gorge and Falls, with an area of 525 acres, has recently been acquired by the Government, and is of a high standard of scenic beauty. Mark Twain, in his book, "More Tramps Abroad," pays his tribute to Mount Lofty:—"Approaching Adelaide from Melbourne we left the train, and were driven in an open carriage over the hills and along their slopes to the city. It was an excursion of an hour or two, and the charm of it could not be overstated. The road wound around through gaps and gorges and offered all variety of scenery and prospect—mountains, crags, country houses, gardens, forests—colour, colour, colour everywhere, and the air fine and fresh, the skies blue, and not a shred of cloud to mar the downpour of the brilliant sunshine. And, finally, the mountain gateway opened, and the immense plain lay spread out below and stretching away into the dim distances on every hand, soft and delicate and dainty and beautiful. On its near edge reposed the city. With wide streets compactly built; with fine homes everywhere,



embowered in foliage and flowers, and with imposing masses of public buildings nobly grouped and architecturally beautiful."

South Australia is a land of wide horizons, but for the tourist who has little time to spare there are numerous beauty spots and places of interest accessible by train, steamer, coach, or motor, at which a day or a week-end or a short holiday can most pleasantly be spent.

#### THE SOUTH COAST.

Situated on the Southern coast and connected by rail with the metropolis, Port Elliot and Victor Harbour are deservedly the most popular watering places in the State. During the summer both these resorts, which hold much for the tourist's enjoyment, are crowded with visitors. Charming bays with sand of purest white provide secluded nooks for picnic parties and safe bathing, while conveniences for boating and fishing are at all times available. A short distance from Victor Harbour lies Granite Island, which is connected with the mainland by a cause-



h Australia.



way. The Island, a public pleasure resort, is served by a tramway, and abounds in pleasant walks and boulder-shaded retreats. In the vicinity of both Port Elliot and Victor Harbour

A Rustic Walk,  
Mt. Lofty Ranges,  
South Australia.





are a number of attractive places. These include Middleton, with its charms for the conchologist; the Murray Mouth, reached by driving along a fine stretch of beach; Hindmarsh and Inman Valleys, with their gardens and waterfalls; Hindmarsh River, with its opportunities for boating; and the Bluff (Rosetta Head) at the western extremity of Victor Harbour, where a splendid view of the coast, reaching to the Murray Mouth and seawards, almost to Kangaroo Island, may be obtained.

Encounter Bay is connected with some of the stirring incidents of early Australian exploration. Its name comes from the encounters the intrepid Matthew Flinders, its discoverer, and, later on, Sturt, Macleay, and Barker, had with the treacherous and hostile aboriginal natives. Those were the days when a few whalers and pastoral pioneers hazarded their lives to turn to good account the resources of a wild and undeveloped country that had been visited by few, if any, white men after Flinders and his adventurous companions discovered it in 1802. Added to the ordinary dangers and deprivations to be faced, was the constant menace from the tribes of blacks who had hitherto been the sole inhabitants of a distant unknown region. As with full freedom we now explore these neighbourhoods, and are delighted with their beauties or awed by Nature's wonderful work at such places as the Bluff and

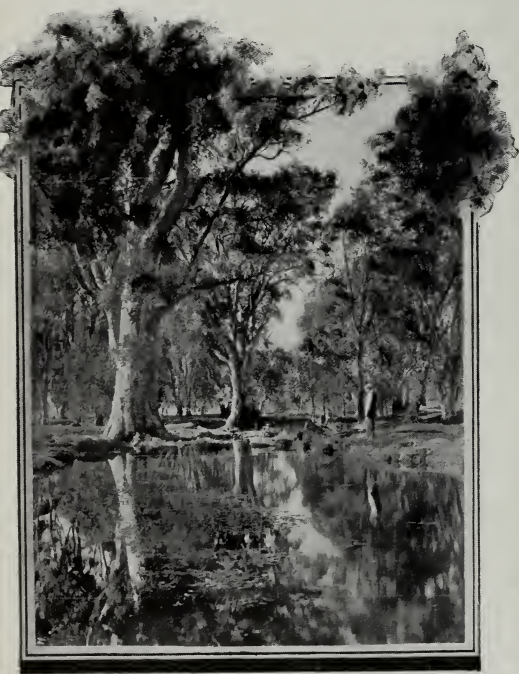


Almond Trees in Bloom: Adelaide in the Distance, South Australia.

Granite Island, we may marvel at the magical changes which civilisation and progress have effected—transforming what was then a mere haunt of aborigines into a populous, prosperous and peaceful country, peopled by a race which fully appreciates Nature's gifts and resources, and which applies intelligence and ingenuity to making the best use of them.

## IN THE SOUTH-EAST.

Because of its varied attractions, the South-Eastern district is of special interest to the tourist. In this fertile portion of the



Wilpena Creek, South Australia.

State is Mount Gambier, with its wondrous crater lakes, many curious caverns, and typical English scenery. The Blue Lake, the most important of the group, is nearly a mile across from east to west. It is surrounded by rocky banks varying from 200 to 300 feet in height, and the water can only be approached at two points by prepared paths. The town is most pleasantly situated, and within easy driving distance are many places of interest. The whole district is famed for the excellence of its roads, and is greatly patronised by motorists and cyclists. Both sea and river fishing may be indulged in with satisfactory results, and in the lakes game of all kinds abound. The Glenelg River

a beautiful stream 26 miles from Mount Gambier, teems with perch, salmon, bream, and trout, and quail shooting rejoices the heart of the sportsman. In the south-east, also, are the Narracoorte Caves, with their marvellous treasure of stalactites and stalagmites. These are of all sizes and shapes, and for beauty of form, variety of colour, and transparency can hardly be excelled. After a visit to these caves the Rev. Julian Woods, F.G.S., said:—"In point of magnitude and splendour, and in a scientific view, they do

not yield in importance to the Adelsberg Caves, the Caves in the Peak of Derbyshire, the Guacharo Caves, and those in New South Wales and Tasmania." No pen, however graphic, could do justice to the natural splendours they contain, and they must be seen to be fully appreciated. Other noted holiday and health resorts in this favoured district are the attractive watering places—Port MacDonnell, Beachport, and Robe; and of special interest is Dingley Dell, at one time the home of Adam Lindsay Gordon, the talented poet, whose romantic career is well known to the majority of Australians.



Narraçoorte Caves, South Australia.

No description, however brief, of the scenic attractions of South Australia would be complete without reference to the Flinders Ranges. Commencing a little north of the River Broughton, they run northerly for a distance of about 260 miles, and contain scenery of surpassing beauty—rugged cliffs and towering peaks alternating with trickling brooks, shady pools and sylvan bowers. The Wilpena Pound, 40 miles north of Hawker, is an interesting example of Nature's handiwork. The broad plain is hemmed in by a circle of mountains, which reach their highest altitude with St. Mary's Peak, nearly 4000 feet above sea level.

A pleasant and interesting trip is that to Port Lincoln, the chief port on Eyre's Peninsula. It is served by a regular line of well-appointed steamers, and the journey, which occupies about twelve hours, is accomplished under the most comfortable conditions. On account of its fine harbour, Port Lincoln has been selected as a sub-base for the Royal Australian Navy. Railways run inland from the port in several directions, and the rapid settlement during the last few years of the surrounding mallee country has made the town an important commercial centre. The native fauna and flora a few miles distant is of almost infinite variety and beauty, and to the delights of shooting, boating, and ordinary fishing, may be added that of oyster fishing.



Kangaroo Island, about seven hours distant by steamer from Port Adelaide, is, because of the salubrious nature of its climate, frequently termed "The Australian Isle of Wight." The island is full of attractions for visitors, and is renowned as a sanatorium. Splendid fishing may be obtained in the various rivers and off the coast, and delightful scenery abounds.

Mention must also be made of Moonta, famous for its copper mines, which are the most extensive in Australia, and Wallaroo, the location of the Wallaroo and Moonta Mining and Smelting Company's works. Scattered here and there in various directions from the metropolis are many other places renowned for the fertility of the soil and for their delightful scenery, and serving to show the vast extent of country available in South Australia for Closer Settlement.

#### THE MURRAY.

Another trip worth the taking is that on Australia's greatest river—the Murray. Time was when such a journey entailed a certain amount of discomfort, but the old order has changed, and



Views of  
River Murray,  
South Australia.

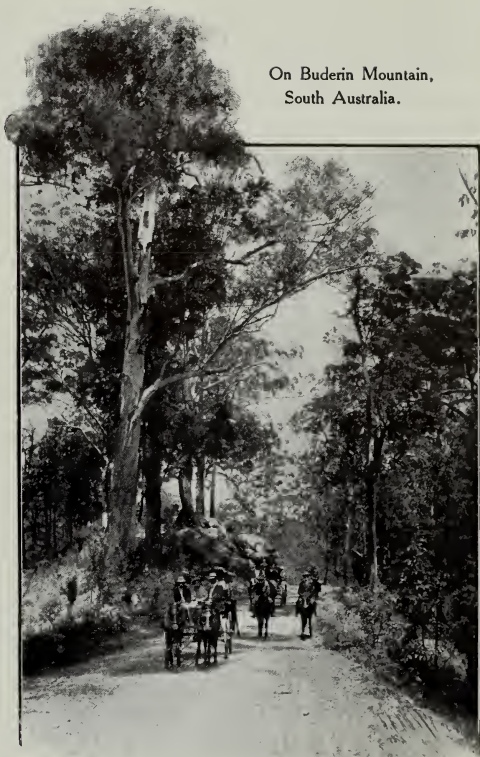


the river passenger boats are now comfortable and well-appointed. Whether it be the world-wide traveller seeking acquaintance with sights and scenes unique to Australia; the weary, desirous of recuperating under the most healthful of conditions; the enquirer for information respecting scientific irrigation and fruitgrowing; or the sportsman with rod or gun, a trip on the Murray will satisfy.

Goolwa lies near the mouth of the Murray, opposite Hindmarsh Island. A short sixteen miles away is Lake Alexandrina, whose spacious bosom is traversed by comfortable ferry steamers, taking the tourist to picturesque places on its banks. The Lake is a fine fishing and shooting resort, and sportsmen never fail to fill their creels with good fish, and their bags with duck, black widgeon and teal.

Through the south-eastern district a most interesting itinerary can be mapped out for the visitor. A delightful round of excursions, including pleasant places of varied attractions, may be taken. The journey from Murray Bridge to Renmark, South Australia's most flourishing irrigation settlement, is full of interest. As the comfortable paddle steamer ploughs her way upstream, constantly changing scenes hold the attention with abiding fascination. On the one side are towering cliffs, and on the other, thickly timbered flats; then the scene changes, a bend is rounded, and what was comparatively a narrow stream, opens out into a broad expanse of water, while dotted here and there are flourishing irrigation settlements, furnishing a striking tribute to the fertilising effects of the waters of the Murray when scientifically applied to the land. "To those," writes Mr. E. J. Brady, in his book, "River Rovers," "who would see Australia in an aspect new and strange, but infinitely pleasant and interesting, I would say: Take a holiday on the Murray."

On Buderin Mountain,  
South Australia.



## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



*"As I lie at rest on a patch of clover,  
In the Western Park when the day is done,  
I watch as the wild black swans fly over  
With their phalanx turned to the sinking sun;  
And I hear the clang of their leader crying  
To a lagging mate in the rearward flying,  
And they fade away in the darkness dying,  
Where the stars are mustering one by one."*

—A. B. Paterson.



THE majority of travellers from Great Britain and the Continent make their acquaintance with Australia at Fremantle, the first port of call for the mail steamers. The harbour of Fremantle is picturesque, and the visitor from Britain finds it a refreshing experience when his vessel drops anchor there. For, though he has come by strange lands which have afforded him quaint and interesting sights, and has seen something of the customs and habits of foreign peoples, he is glad to escape from the confusion of unfamiliar tongues, and to be again in a country peopled by those of his race, following the same habits of life and speaking the same language. In this fact, which now lightly strikes him, he is to find a field of absorbing interest during his stay in Australia. Apart from the spectacular, a study of the physical features of the country, and their varied manifestation, his interest will be compelled just as much by the consideration that Australia is peopled by transplanted Britishers. He will see at first-hand the effects of environment on them as a people, and what by industry, courage, and ingenuity they have accomplished.

### PERTH—The Capital.

Perth, the Capital of the State, the fifth town of Australia, has a population of 41,500. Fremantle, its port, possesses over 20,000 inhabitants, is well designed, and has some imposing buildings. Besides being the chief port, Fremantle ranks high as a pleasure and health resort. During the summer months, thousands of inhabitants flock from the goldfields and agricultural

districts to recuperate and enjoy themselves at the seaside. On the sea front, commanding fine views of Rottnest Island to the west of the mainland, are the Brighton and Cottesloe Beaches, fully equipped for the comfort of the tourist. The beaches of shining white sand stretch for miles, and surf bathing here is safe for

Hay Street, Perth,  
Western Australia.



children and adults. He who negligently passes through Fremantle without endeavouring to see those things which the State has to show, both close at hand and at the more remote centres, robs himself of a pleasure. No traveller should miss the beauties of the Swan River, and of Perth, and its surroundings. At the mail boat's side transit passengers may, during the six or seven hours in which the boat is in port, step into a comfortable pleasure packet, shoot through the bridges that span the water at the harbour's end, and spend a delightful hour on one of the prettiest

rivers in the Commonwealth. The stream winds and twists through picturesque banks heavily wooded, now narrowing to a deep channel in which the steamer seems to brush the high slopes as it passes, now broadening into imposing lakes with ample water and wind for fleets of yachts. So the boat passes Peppermint Grove and Claremont, with the red-roofed houses of fashionable suburbia showing prettily through the foliage from picturesque



Cottesloe Pier, Western Australia.

heights; so does Applecross loom into view and pass astern, whilst almost simultaneously the tall buildings of Perth city show through the imposing proscenium of the Narrows, in which a thin sheet of water thwarts the union of Mt. Eliza with the nestling suburb of South Perth. Passing the terraced slopes of the mount, and their red-roofed kiosks of Oriental design, the packet enters Perth Water, and the visitor passes through the handsome river-gate to the city itself. And Perth, small and youthful though it be, possesses charms for the sightseer. It is fast becoming a well-built city, and already many of its public edifices please the eye with their imposing and artistic design. The streets and the public services, such as the electric light, electric tram cars, taxi cabs, and comfortable hotels, all speak of up-to-dateness and progress. The city has also many public gardens and reserves, including Zoological Gardens and the magnificent domain known as King's Park.

There is no prettier landscape under the Southern Cross than this great natural park. Here a thousand acres of almost virgin country have been reserved for the use of the people for all time, and for two miles the park, occupying nearly the whole of the highlands known as Mt. Eliza, skirts the river banks, affording a glorious panorama of Perth and its suburbs, and overlooking the blue waters of the Swan and Canning Rivers. Here is a continuous prospect of blue sky and blue water and vivid green foliage, with the hazy grey outline of the Darling Ranges in the distance.

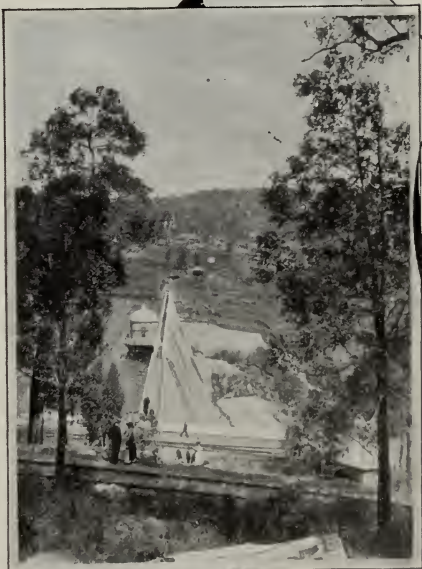


It is customary, when going by road from Fremantle to Perth, or vice versa, to pass through King's Park. The road, smooth as a cycling track, leads through a magnificent avenue of indigenous trees, with here and there a monument and an artificial garden plot interspersed. When the red gums are in flower the main drive is through an avenue of flame, or, if the wattles are blooming, the progress is through arboreal clouds of gold, whilst, yet again, if the traveller should be calling in the spring, he will see in the park the native flora of Western Australia in all its glory. Perhaps he may not see the delicate spider orchids—for the orchid is a shy and retiring flower—but he will behold the ground aglow with reds, purples, and yellows, and unique kangaroo paws, one of the most remarkable of the wildflowers, growing profusely under the protection of a law that knows of no excuse for laying spoliating hands on the floral riches of this great public garden.

The traveller may have a few hours of sight-seeing mapped out for him at the State Tourist Bureau, Perth, and, if time permits, may have a motor excursion into the Darling Ranges, and

view the Mundaring Weir, a picturesque spot in itself, but possessing a greater interest for the thoughtful observer by reason of its being the fountain head of the greatest pumping scheme in the world. It conserves the water supply for the inland goldfields. These round trips can be arranged to meet the requirements of travellers by mail boats, who are thus enabled to get the maximum of enjoyment and information for a minimum expenditure of time and money. If, however, the visitor prefers independent rambles, he will find literature available giving information regarding things and places of interest, and will be able to hire motor cars, or,

Mundaring Weir,  
Western Australia.



if attracted by the broad reaches of the Swan River, motor, rowing, and sailing craft will be cheaply at his disposal.

The tourist who has more leisure at his command may spend three weeks or a month in the great British State of Western

Australia. And it is by such callers that the services of the Tourist Department will be most appreciated. The visitor should not fail to see the wonders of the Golden Mile, with its vast energies and marvellous machinery; Kalgoorlie, the 16-year-old city, blooming like a rose in the desert; the rapidly expanding agricultural and fruit-growing areas, embracing mile upon mile of crops and orchards; the handsome forests of the south-west and the timber industry in being; the myriad brilliant wild flowers with which Nature paints the landscape in Spring; and the several ports which afford outlet for the State's increasing production. To the students of Empire, to the Briton who is interested to see how his kinsmen are "clinking the rivets of an Empire down" in these Southern seas, and how great provinces of silence and unproductiveness are being conquered and converted to the uses of the Anglo-Saxon people, and to those who may care to see a land of opportunity for their kith and kin, a trip of this nature is invaluable, because of the enjoyment it gives and the knowledge it instils.

#### THE CAVES.

Western Australia has a wonderful caveland. Portion of the South-West, near the coast, is literally honeycombed with underground vaults, bewildering in their immensity, mystifying in the marvellous variety of formation. Here the master craftsman, Nature, has been silently and invisibly at work through countless centuries, evolving the most beautiful and entrancing forms, transforming subterranean caverns into fairy palaces, manufacturing by imperceptible processes dazzling displays of strange jewellery, and setting the Earth's interior with stalagmites, stalactites, pillars, and shawls of wondrous symmetry and colour. Here a veritable fairyland has been unearthed, and exploration from year to year brings to knowledge further marvels of beauty and splendour and vast subterranean halls more remarkably brilliant than any palace of Oriental story. How old they are, no one knows; but fossils of prehistoric monsters have been found therein, and, apparently, since the days when great amphibians crawled out of the sea and rested in these caves, Nature has been at work with infinite patience and incomparable art in moulding and storing these treasures, which have now been laid bare to the reverent gaze of men. This is not the place in which to describe their manifold beauties, but the tourist will find them well worth a visit, more especially as a trip to caveland introduces him to delightful landscapes and glorious drives through majestic forests.

The Caves of  
Western Australia



Cave House,  
Yallingup.  
Eagle's Wings,  
Mammoth Caves

3 Mammoth Caves.  
4. View from Cave  
House.

For the benefit of visitors, the State Tourist Bureau have arranged a series of tours, from three days to one week, or longer if desired, which embraces rail and motor car transit and hotel accommodation at the Caves House. By payment of a fixed sum the traveller is enabled to see the wonders and beauties of the State's fairyland.

#### WATERING PLACES.

Those who have a mind for cool breezes may go either to Fremantle or Cottesloe Beach, or to Albany, Bunbury, Busselton, or Mandurah. At the last-named place, especially disciples of Isaak Walton, will find all the sport that their hearts long for. Rottnest Island, twelve miles from Fremantle, is a beautiful pleasure place. Formerly utilised as a penal station for aboriginal prisoners, it is now being transformed into a holiday resort. Here, summer and winter, the breezes blow cool from the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean; here, are hills, dales, lakes, rugged rocks, white sandy beaches, and facilities for fishing, boating, and swimming. It is a place where the conventions of fashion may be put aside, and a holiday-maker either settles down to be lazily comfortable or braces up his muscles to strenuous open-air recreation. The Tourist Department has undertaken the development and popular-



Albany, from Mount Melville, Western Australia.



ising of the island, where, it may be mentioned, a Hostel, furnished cottages, and camping facilities are provided. Rottneſt is admirably ſuited to ſerve the purpoſe of a popular watering place, and annually its beaches are thronged with campers, to whom the ſea breezes breathe comfort, energy, and health.

Besides the flowers that grow in native profuſion, many ſpecies have been tranſplanted from other parts of the colony. Young eucalyptus and tica folio, trees which are indigenoſus to the beautiful Albany diſtrict, and bear a handsome ſcarlet flower, have been planted on both ſides of the road, and will in time form an avenue.

### WONDERFUL WILD FLOWERS.

In the King's Park many kinds of trees and flowers abound; the calliſtemon, with its brilliant ſcarlet plumes; the petrophila, with its exquisite velvety ſoſtneſs; banksias, honeysuckles, verticordias, with their lemon-centred foliage; the beautiful ſnowflake flower; the ſweet-smelling, rich yellow hibbertia; the pretty blue gardenia; the lovely lilac hibiscus, or native tulip, fringed lilies, ſatin flowers, and others too numerous to particulariſe, form a picture ſo ſtrikingly beautiful that the beholder will never forget the magnificent ſcene of green hills and flowery dales, country and town, blue ſky and opal water ſtretching far and wide. Terraces have been formed and paths wind their way down the hill to the lower road. Here and there ruſtic ſeats, where viſitors can reſt and enjoy the ſplendid view; and there are, of courſe, tea-houſes, where they can enjoy the cup that cheers, or regale themſelves with other reſreſhments. Rockwork, graſs plots, and all kinds of flowering plants add to the natural beauty of the ſpot. From the higheſt pavilion a really ſuperb view of the city and ſurrounding country is ſeen on all ſides.

One can walk knee deep through wild flowers in Western Australia in the ſeaſon. There are ſome thouſands of different ſpecies which flouriſh in this State—a veritable blaze of glory when in bloom.

Miss May Vivienne, in her "Travels in Western Australia," ſays of its wild flowers:—"The anygoxanthus (kangaroo paw), a moſt wonderful flower, is to be ſeen in many hues; the blue and red leſchenaultia, the trailing white clematis, or virgin's bower, hanging in charming cluſters; white and red hibiscus, and the more delicate heliotrope variety of the ſame flower; the delicate grey ſmoke-plant, with its dark green leaves; the ſnowflake flower, which, when blooming on its native

1. Cottesloe Beach.
2. Perth, from King's Park.
- 3 & 4. On the Swan River, Perth, Western Australia.





earth, looks like a snow white carpet, one after another catch the eye. The *thysanctus*, or fringed lily, remarkable for the satin-like sheen of its petals. The delightful *boronia* has many different varieties and colours—pale yellow, pink and white, dark red and brown, the latter possessing a most delightful fragrance. The native roses are very pretty, the small blue ones being the first and last flowers to bloom during the season. The blossoms of the *eucalyptus* are of a magnificent crimson, and the delicate pink and white flowers of the *crowea* hang in loose clusters. The kangaroo paw, before spoken of, has many varieties, ranging from cream colour, through scarlet, crimson yellow, chrome, and green to sable, and in form is exactly like the foot of the typical Australian marsupial. The little trigger (*candolea*) plant, with its white flowers suffused with shades of pink and yellow, and the *marianthus*, a climbing flower, are extremely beautiful.”

“The peculiar looking ice-plant grows in the hot dry sand of the coast. The *actinotis* (or flannel flower) is very abundant and long lasting, and therefore well fitted for decorations. *Pilotus* (or cat’s paw) has a pink and white flower, and retains its colour for a long time. A flower called the *lactinostachys* is most phenomenal;

the stem and leaves seem to be without sap, and have a thick woolly covering; it is found in the northern part of the State. The clematis, a sweet pure white flower, literally covers the trees and shrubs where it climbs. The banksia (or honeysuckle) is a handsome flower, with a kind of crimson cone. The Parrot plant looks like a many-coloured bird. The grevillia (or native fuchsia) is here in many hues. Sturt's desert pea is a gorgeous thing, brilliant scarlet flower, with black centre. The fringed verticordia, with its lemon centred foliage, is handsome, and so is the callistemon, which has bright scarlet plumes. The pertophila flower has striking blossoms that look like rich pink velvet."

"Everlastings, in every colour imaginable, are here. The delicate but striking beauty of various orchids show to great advantage; the calandia (or spider orchid), with its peculiar spots, is particularly attractive; the douris (or dog-ear orchid), and the prasophyllum, with its spikes, 18 inches long, of dense white flowers, are interesting; so was the lyperanthus orchid, whose flowers turn black when dried; while the drakea (or hammer-head orchid) looked almost like a little duckling. The glossodia, spotted white, seemed as if it were varnished. The delicate pterostylis, resembling a tiny box, with a movable sensitive labellum, which when irritated by an insect closes the box and imprisons the insect. Droseracea belongs to the fly-trap family, and has leaves and tentacles covered with a sticky, juicy kind of acid, which arrests the inquisitive little insects, who are doubtless attracted by the dew on the leaf. As soon as these tentacles are touched the leaf closes in upon the unwary insect, which is soon absorbed by the juice exuded by the plant. The flower of the byblis, by far the largest and most attractive of the species, is of a rich salmon-pink colour. Probably the brightness of the flower attracts the insect to the stem and leaves, which are covered with the same juice as the droseracea, but in this instance the insect is absorbed on the surface of the plant."





BORONIA (Brown)', *Boronia megastigma*. Nees.  
,, (Red). *Boronia elatior*. Bartl.



## TASMANIA.



*. . . . Round thy lordly capes the Sea  
Rolls on with a superb indifference  
For ever; in thy deep, green, gracious glens  
The silent fountains sing for ever.*

—Henry Kendall.



TASMANIA, the tight little Island State of 26,000 square miles, more English in its climate and landscape than any portion of the mainland of Australia, is a favourite hunting ground for the seeker after health and pleasure.

A land of mountain and valley, of fast flowing streams, of placid lakes and broad estuaries, it is crowded throughout its length and breadth with diversified scenes for every lover of the picturesque. If he delight in the romantic, a complete fulfilment of his desires comes from a visit to the grandeur and solitudes of the rugged west coast; if a softer beauty be his preference, there is the lake-like scenery of the winding Tamar or the land-locked D'Entrecasteaux Channel; if pensive, he may dream away the hours by placid streams like the Huon, where crystal waters reflect the beauties of their shores in pictures fairer still, or, if in merrier mood, he can attune his spirit with streams dancing down the hillsides and playing games among the boulders on their wayward career to the ocean.

The main tourist districts are Hobart and its surroundings; D'Entrecasteaux Channel and the Huon; the Valley of the Derwent; Tasman's Peninsula; the resorts along the main trunk railway; the Lake Country; the East Coast; Launceston and its surroundings; the Tamar River, the North-East, North-West, and West Coasts; and the resorts of the western line.

### HOBART—The Capital.

Hobart, the Capital, population 43,000, though the smallest, is one of the most beautiful of Australian capital cities. No tribute more fitting can be paid than to say that both for its beauty of situation, and for the extent and unwearying charm of its har-

bour, Hobart is worthy of comparison with the more widely famed capital of New South Wales and its harbour of Port Jackson. Hobart is a delightful city, a busy commercial centre within almost a stone's throw of Nature's charms.

Gracefully reclining on the shelving shores of the Derwent, surrounded by wooded hills, kneeling at the shrine of Mount Wellington, a magnificent eminence which dominates the whole countryside; facing a fine harbour of irregular and rugged coastline, and with the other advantages of bracing climates, and clear atmospheres which intensify the vivid natural colourings, Hobart has all the elements which make for scenic splendour and pleasant recreation.

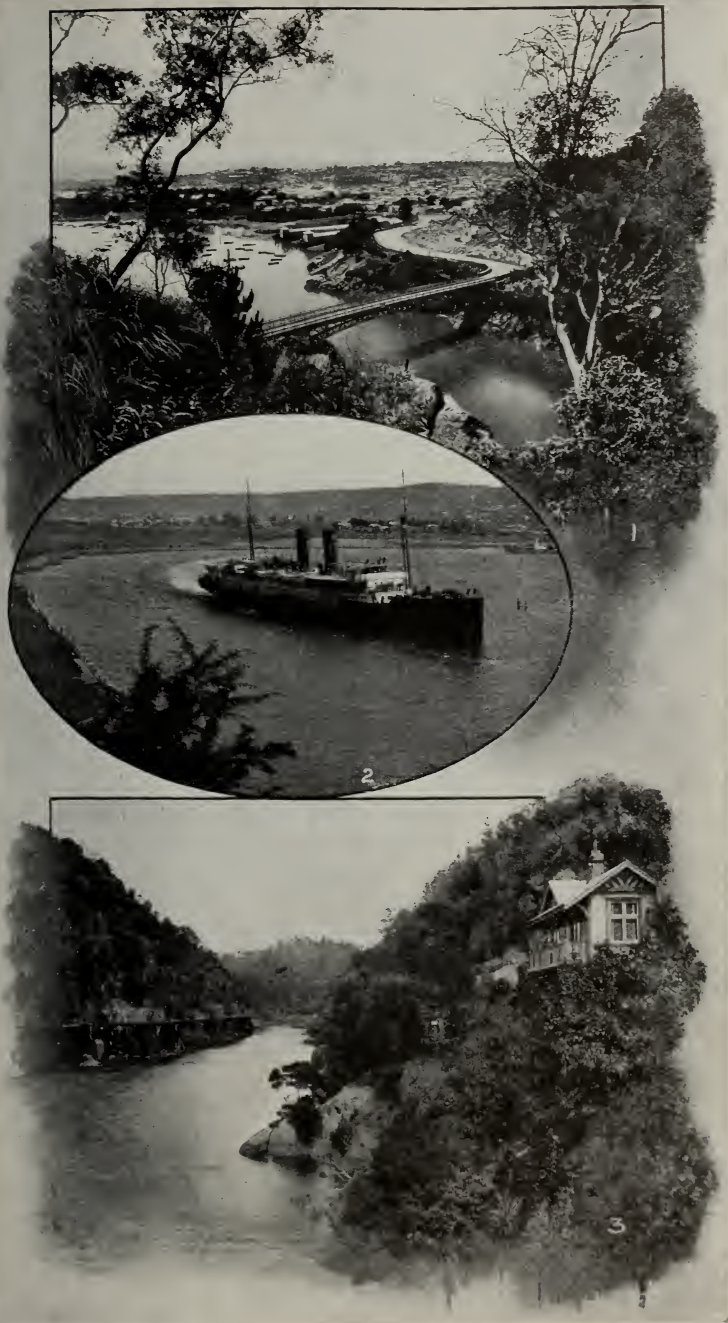
Every visitor to Hobart makes a point of ascending Mount Wellington. There are many wayside incidents on the journey



View of Hobart and Town Hall,  
Tasmania.

to the Pinnacle, 4166 feet, for in these mountain solitudes the prodigious growth of natural flora has remained undefiled. Shady bowers of gigantic fern trees are passed, and waterfalls of exquisite charm, splashing their dazzling white waters over the grim black rocks and veritable fairylands of mountain fern. On attaining the summit, one gazes out and mutely wonders. Here is a scene to stir the imagination. One feels his littleness in the great scheme of things, but is thankful for all his senses. Any attempt to describe the stupendous panorama unfolded here would be idle. The eye sweeps over endless leagues of magnificent country, including the valley of the Derwent and its estuary with its promontories, bays, and islands. It is bewildering in variety and extent.





1. View of Launceston. 2. S.S. "Loongana" leaving Launceston. 3. The Gorge, Launceston

## LAUNCESTON.

Launceston, the Island's second city, has many characteristics in common with Hobart, for it, too, is situated on the banks of a fine stream, the Tamar, in a magnificent environment of hills. The 40 miles' run from the Tamar Heads to the city is a succession of beautiful scenes. The river banks are mantled by eucalyptus, wattle, and she-oak trees, and here and there are farms and orchards which rival in extent those "Applelands" in the Huon District. A few miles from Launceston, the traveller catches glimpses of the city, nestling among the hills, with a background of mountains and the conspicuous peaks of Ben Lomond, Mount Arthur, and Mount Barrow. Launceston's show piece is the Cataract Gorge. In the Gorge, Nature gave the people of the Northern city something almost unique in its easily accessible grandeur, and they have made much of the gift. The entrance to the Cliff grounds is within quite easy walking distance of the city, but no sooner does the sightseer pass through the gateway and pay his penny than he finds himself in a fairyland. For about a mile there runs a pathway which enables the pedestrian to pursue his way quite easily, whilst at each turn he catches new combinations of towering rock, fast-flowing water, luxuriant ferns, and of indigenous trees and shrubs maintaining a precarious hold on the precipitous slopes.

Both Hobart and Launceston are convenient centres for interesting trips. Within 10 miles of Hobart the Tourist may take one of the finest mountain drives in Tasmania, via Glenlusk, Bis-marck, and Molesworth. The route lies through heavily timbered country, the road skirting deep ravines, and from many points there open out charming pictures of lake-like stretches effectively set in a background of timbered ranges.

## THE DERWENT VALLEY.

The Derwent Valley possesses a singular beauty. Its thousand charms will some day be known to fame. Placidly meandering through hopfields and apple orchards and round the feet of verdant hills re-created in its glassy surface, the Derwent embodies all that is best in river scenery. New Norfolk, the principal town, is 22 miles from Hobart, the home of the hop-grower and the orchardist, and the surrounding countryside when the vines are in full flower presents a beautiful spectacle. The trout fisherman, both here and at Ellendale, 12 miles further up the river, may be gratified to the last. The Derwent Valley trip

may be made by rail or steamer, and may be accomplished in a day. Russell Falls,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the rail head at Russell, in an affluent of the Derwent, is a popular point of interest. The falls plunge over 100 feet, and are surrounded by a riot of verdure.

#### D'ENTRECASTEAUX AND THE HUON.

D'Entrecasteaux Channel and the Huon—far-famed as the Apple Land—afford a delightful tour. The trip through the Channel is reminiscent of the Kyles of Bute, and the scenery has charms that never fail to delight the beholder. The whole waterway is locked by mountainous land, and on either hand the coastline is of rugged grandeur, and so irregularly indented that the width of the channel varies from 2 to 10 miles. Picturesque hamlets are passed, smiling through orchards and gay gardens, nestling on the fringe of the forest, out of which tower the mountains. There are bays of varied extent and outlines, and each seems more charming than the last. The waters teem with fish, and the place for the angler is something of an earthly paradise. One of the most interesting centres is Dover, on Port Esperance, one of the channel's indentations.

The Huon River has a seductive charm in itself, but is interesting for its connection with the fruit growing and timber industries. Geeveston has fine orchards, but is best known as a centre of the timber industry, and as the starting point for the Hartz Mountains, 11 miles distant. In these mountains, easily accessible, are seven lakes, situated at an elevation of over 3000 feet, and stocked with Loch Leven trout. The Huon Timber



1. River Derwent at New Norfolk.  
2 and 3. The Huon River, Huonville.

Company's tramway into the forest gives a splendid opportunity to see magnificent bush scenery and to watch the felling of forest giants.

The drive from Franklin and Huonville, for a distance of 27 miles to Hobart, is full of incident. The run is rich in glimpses of exquisite river scenery, of mountain grandeur and forest glades. Sometimes the coach passes ravines so precipitous that the tops of the great gum trees, growing but a few yards away, hardly reach the level of the wheels. Sometimes it winds in and out, almost circling as it makes its way round a deep gorge. Sometimes the descent is abrupt. One thing there is not, and that one thing is, monotony.

#### TASMAN PENINSULA.

Nature lavished many charms on Tasman's Peninsula, but probably the majority of those who visit it are attracted rather by grim memories of a past, which forms an unpleasant chapter in



Hobart, showing Wh



the history of Tasmania, than by the fame of the Tesselated Pavement, Blowhole, or Arch. Port Arthur is in ruins; many of its buildings have been destroyed by the settlers anxious to secure the materials of the old-time prison for their homes, others by fire; and, of the rest, some have been softened by the clinging ivy. So has it fared with those grim memories to which reference has been made. Some have been allowed to perish; some have been toned down by time; others have been made the material of romances, such as Marcus Clarke's "For the Term of His Natural Life."

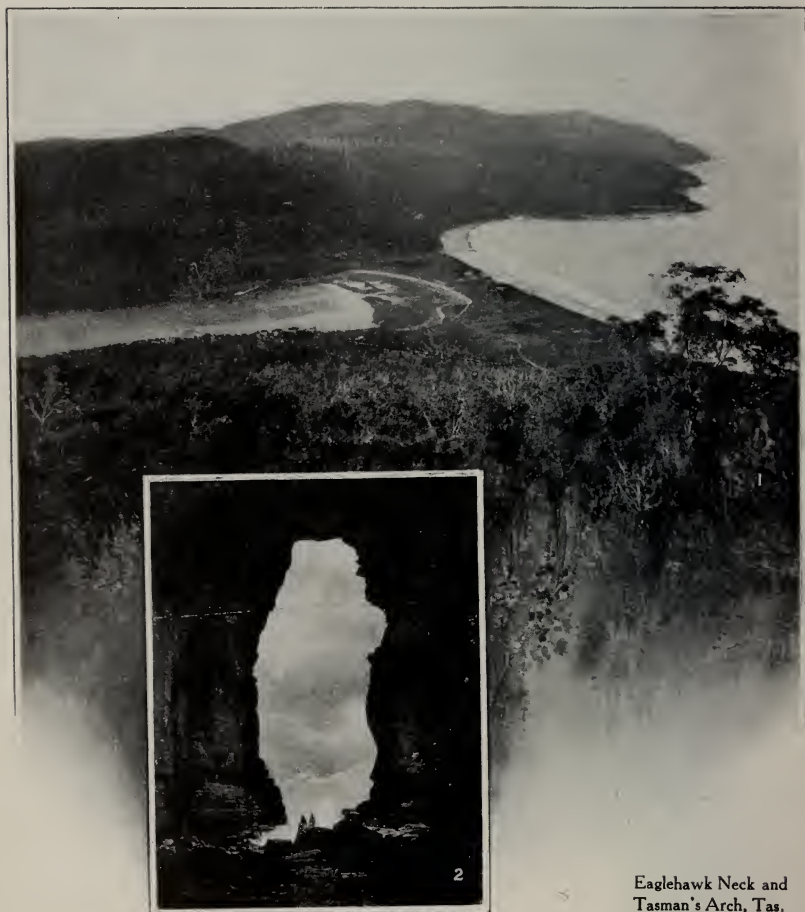
Probably the most interesting place here is Eaglehawk Neck, the narrow tongue of land which is the technical obstruction to the Peninsula being called "Island." All who are familiar with the history of the days when the "system" was in vogue, know that across the Neck (which is only some hundreds yards wide) mastiffs were chained to give the alarum when prisoners attempted to escape under cover of darkness. To plunge into the water by way of escaping the dogs was to encounter a more



Accommodation, Tasmania.

terrible foe, for there were sharks attracted by what is grimly set down as "judicious feeding." On the Northern side of the Neck is the Tesselated Pavement, formed of large slabs of siliceous clay cemented together in a fashion which suggests a mosaic work wrought by a race of Titans. In the opposite direction is the far-famed Blowhole, a tunnel which the waves have worn through the neck of the little promontory which forms the southern horn of the bay. At certain states of the tide the waves surging into the tunnel cause an uproar, which is echoed with awe-inspiring effect from walls and roof.

Tasman's Arch is about a mile from the Blowhole. Two long parallel walls support the arch, which is close on 200 feet in length, and about 40 feet in width. The rocks are surmounted by earth and by trees, and Tasman's resembles those arches in mountainous parts of Europe to which the name Devil's Bridges



Eaglehawk Neck and  
Tasman's Arch, Tas.

has been given. On the return journey, those who feel disposed can break the journey at Dunalley, a pleasant village with a good hotel; doing so, they have an opportunity of visiting the Roaring Beach and Mount Forestier.

### THE LAKES.

The Lakes of Tasmania, dotting the central plateau, from 2000 to 3000 feet above the level of the sea, have special attractions for the visitor. Those who can afford to linger at Interlaken, or at the accommodation houses on the shores of the Great Lake or Lake St. Clair, enjoy fine mountain scenery and bracing



The Great Lake, Tasmania

mountain air, with the sport usually found along the wooded shores or in the well-stocked waters of little frequented lakes at lower levels. The best known of the lakes are Sorell, Crescent, Arthur's Lakes, the Great Lake, Echo, and St. Clair.

On the shores of Lake Sorell, Thomas Francis Meagher, one of the Irish exiles of 1848, resided, and it was after a visit to Meagher that Mitchell, his fellow exile, wrote the striking description of Lake Sorell given in his "Jail Journal." Mitchell, who regarded the fairest spots in Tasmania as "umbrageous and highly-perfumed dungeons," but dungeons none the less for their beauty, had the critical mood of the exile; but Sorell so charmed him that he wrote:—"The air up in these regions seems to be even purer and more elastic than in other parts of the Island, the



Tasmanian Lakes.

1. Great Lake.
2. Lake St. Clair.
3. Lake Leake.
4. Scene on Lake.





verdure brighter, the foliage richer; and, as we float here at our ease, we are willing to believe that no lake is more beauteous than Sorell. Not so berhymed as Windermere is this Antarctic lake, neither does the Cockney tourist infest its waters, as he infests Loch Lomond or Killarney; not so famous in story as Regillus; as Thasymene in literature; as Como or Geneva; is our lake of the Southern Woods. It flows not into its sister, Lake Crescent, with so grand a rush as Erie flings herself upon Ontario; neither do its echoes ring with as weird minstrelsy as ring, and will ring for ever, the mountain echoes of Katrine and Loch Aubrey. What is worse, there are no fish; not a trout, red and speckled, not a perch, pike, or salmon. But, *en revanche*, see the unbroken sweep of mighty forests that enclose us. On the north, frowns the peak called Cradle Mountain, with its grey precipices rising out of the rich foliage—one peak merely of the great western tier, rising not more than 1000 feet from this lake, but almost 4000 feet beyond the sea. Opposite, and further off, beyond the Crescent Lake, rises the grand Table Mountain. No signs of human life anywhere. . . . Why should not Lake Sorell also be famous? Where gleams and ripples purer, glassier water, mirroring a brighter sky? Where does the wild duck find a securer nest than under thy ti-tree fringe, O, Lake of the South? And the snow-white swan that 'On St. Mary's Lake floats double—swan and shadow'—does he float more placidly, or fling on the waters a more stately reflection than throws the jet-black, proud crested swan of the Antarctic forest waters? Some sweet singer shall berhyme thee yet, beautiful Lake of the Woods." Descending to more prosaic detail, it may be mentioned that the two lakes and their banks, affording the sportsman a circuit of some 50 miles, shelter wild duck, teal, and widgeon, and both lakes, different now from the times when Mitchell wrote, are stocked with brown trout. Sorell covers over 12,000 acres; Crescent, 4400. The lakes are rich in islands and picturesque bays. Perhaps the fairest of them all, Lake St. Clair, is remote enough to make it attractive to those who like to get away from the beaten track.

Tasmania has something truly magnificent in its rugged wastes of coastal scenery. It is in places as grim, resolute, and as desolate as the Western Highlands of Scotland, and as lonely, wrapped in a silence profound and foreboding, with no disturbing sound but the whistling of the winds. There are three regions—the East, North-West, and West Coast, and they contain some of the grandest scenic effects in the Island. In these districts are

forests of myrtle, and laurel, pine and blackwood; lofty mountains; fern gullies; glorious waterfalls; limestone caves and wide panoramas. For the sportsman, fun is as plentiful as it is varied. The kangaroo, wallaby, deer, rabbit, quail, and other game, are numerous; and in the rivers are trout and other fish.

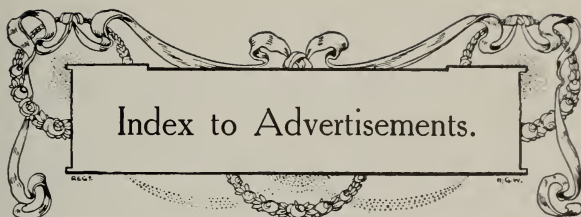
### THE CAVES.

Chudleigh and Mole Creek Caves, reached by a branch of the Western Railway, contain many beautiful chambers. The Cave district appeals alike to the lover of the picturesque, to the angler, and to the man whose gun is his delight. The Alum Rocks, forming a stupendous gorge through which the Mersey runs, half a thousand feet below, are a striking feature. Chudleigh Lakes are worth a visit. They are really a series of 40 tarns, which occur on a tableland exalted 3500 feet, and are well stocked with English trout.

The western coast is accessible by land and sea. Besides its scenic interest—and it embodies all the best in highland scenery—it is famed for its remarkable tin deposits at Mount Bischoff, a very mountain of tin, and Mt. Lyell. Zeehan, Queenstown, Strahan, and Gormanston are centres which will well repay a visit.



Port Arthur, Tasmania.



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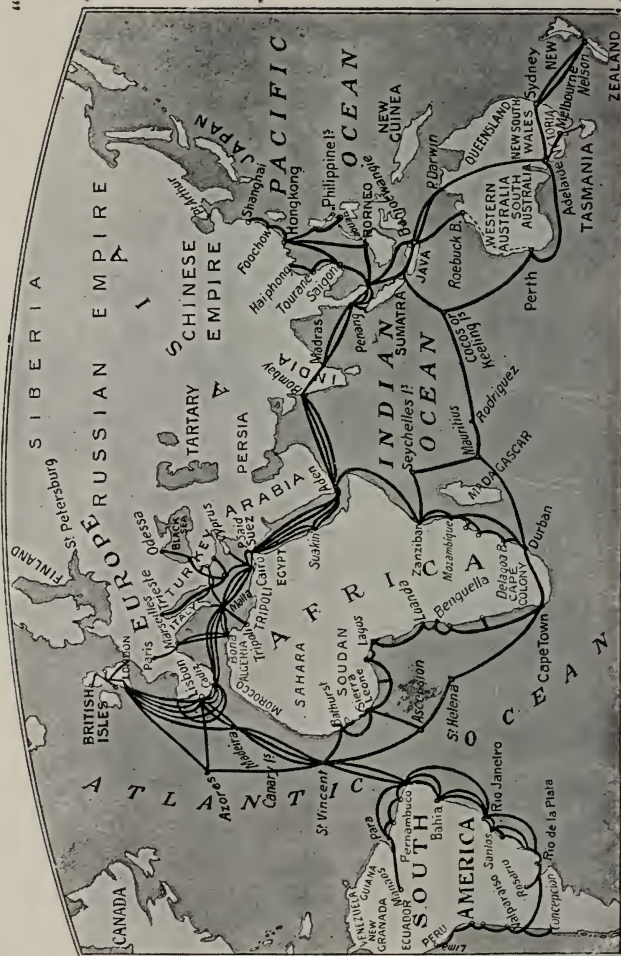
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**DEFERRED  
CABLE  
MESSAGES,  
1/6**  
per word.

**WEEK-END  
CABLE  
MESSAGES,  
9d.**  
per word  
(minimum of 20 words).

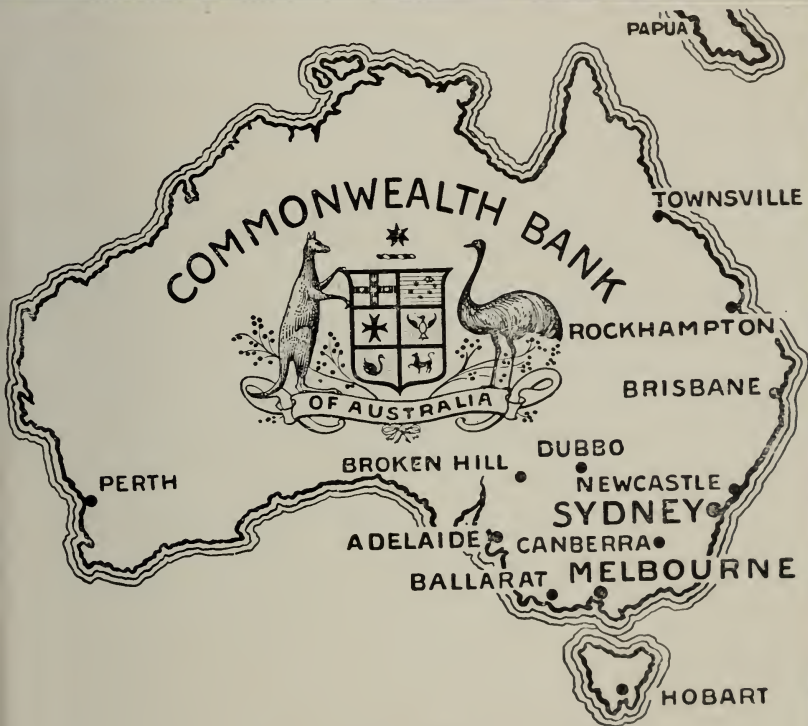


To secure these rates mark your cablegrams "via EASTERN" and hand them into any Government or Eastern Company's Telegraph Office.



# Commonwealth Bank of Australia

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY.



## BRANCHES

are open for the transaction of

## General Banking Business

AT

SYDNEY  
NEWCASTLE  
BROKEN HILL  
DUBBO

CANBERRA  
LONDON  
ADELAIDE  
MELBOURNE

BALLARAT  
BENDIGO  
GEELONG  
PERTH

HOBART  
BRISBANE  
ROCKHAMPTON  
TOWNSVILLE

Cable remittances made to, and drafts drawn on foreign places direct. Foreign bills negotiated and collected. Letters of credit issued to any part of the world. Bills negotiated or forwarded for collection. Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted within the Commonwealth, United Kingdom and abroad. Current accounts opened. Interest paid on fixed deposits. Advances made against approved securities.

## SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Branches in the above cities and 2000 Agencies at Post Offices throughout the Commonwealth and Papua.

Deposits from 1/- to £300.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum.

Deposits or Withdrawals may be made at any Branch or Agency within the Commonwealth.

JAMES KELL, DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

June, 1914.

DENISON MILLER, GOVERNOR.

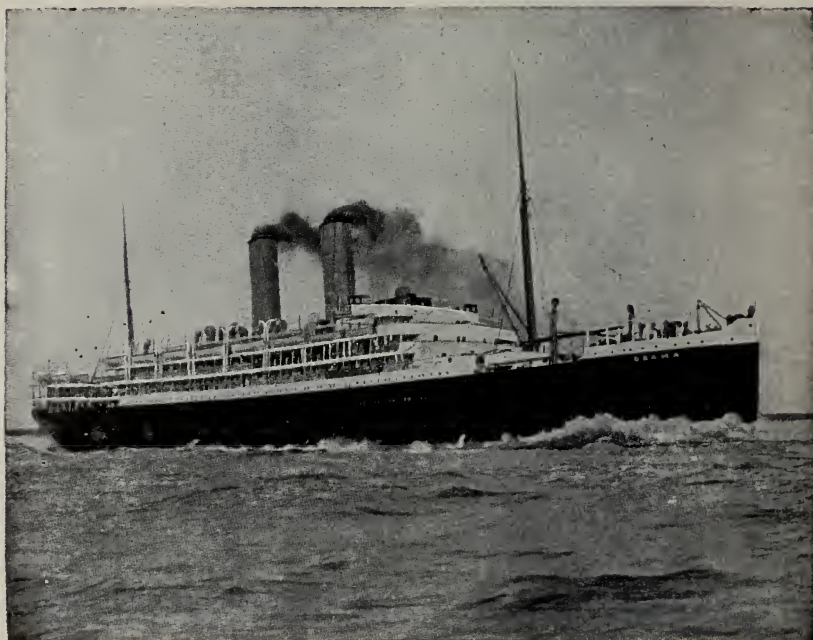
# ORIENT LINE.

## THE COMMONWEALTH MAIL LINE.

— FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS TO AND FROM —  
**LONDON, PLYMOUTH** (Homeward voyage only), **GIBRALTAR, TOULON,**  
**TARANTO** (Outward voyage only), **PORT SAID, SUEZ, COLOMBO,**  
**FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, BRISBANE.**

**THROUGH BOOKINGS to all NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIAN and NORTH QUEENSLAND PORTS.**

**ROUND-THE-WORLD TICKETS.** Through Fares Quoted to and from America.



R.M.S. "ORAMA," 12,928 Tons (Triple Screw).

### — FLEET. —

	Reg. Tons.
ORMONDE (Blg.) (Geared Turbine)	15,000
ORAMA ... (Triple Screw)	12,928
ORVIETO ... (Twin " )	12,130
OSTERLEY ... " "	12,129
OTRANTO ... " "	12,124

	Reg. Tons.
OTWAY ... (Twin Screw)	12,077
ORSOVA ... " "	12,036
ORONTES ... " "	9,023
OMRAH ... " "	8,130

### OFFICES AND AGENCIES.

**LONDON**—F. Green & Co., and Anderson, Anderson & Co., Fenchurch Av., E.C. Managers.  
**SYDNEY**—David Reid, 12 Martin Place, General Manager in Australia.  
**MELBOURNE**—D. L. Dowell, 312 Collins St.  
**ADELAIDE**—M. G. Anderson, 8 King William St.  
**BRISBANE**—Moreheads Ltd., Mary St.

**FREMANTLE** } Thos. Day, { Phillamore St.  
**PERTH** } St. George's Tr.  
**HOBART**—MacFarlane Bros. & Co.  
**NEW ZEALAND** (all ports)—Union S.S. Co. of N.Z. Ltd.  
**NEW YORK** { Cunard Steamship Line.  
 International Sleeping Car Co.  
 Thos. Cook & Son.

# BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£3,500,000
RESERVE FUND ...	2,450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	3,500,000
	<u>£9,450,000</u>



AGGREGATE ASSETS 31st MARCH, 1914 - £50,845,720

## DIRECTORS:

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 THOMAS BUCKLAND, Esq. RICHARD BINNIE, Esq.  
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## AUDITORS:

ALFRED GEORGE MILSON, Esq.  
 WILLIAM HARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.

General Manager: J. RUSSELL FRENCH.

**HEAD OFFICE - - SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.**

**LONDON BRANCH: 29 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.**

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## LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.  
 BARCLAY & CO. LTD.

**MELBOURNE: RODERICK MURCHISON, Esq., ADVISORY DIRECTOR.**

## 340 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

169 in New South Wales; 38 in Victoria; 50 in Queensland; 57 in  
 New Zealand; 6 in South Australia; 11 in West Australia;  
 3 in Tasmania; 3 in Fiji; 2 in Papua; 1 in London.

**AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.**

Cable Remittances made to, and Drafts drawn on, Foreign places direct. Foreign Bills  
 negotiated or collected. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

**NEGOTIABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.**



# THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK

## LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Act 1863.)

**BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEENSLAND**

Under agreement extending to June 30, 1921.

**Subscribed Capital : £800,000.**

**Capital Paid-up : £480,000.**

**Reserve Fund : £154,000**

**Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock : £3,091,669 4s. 5d.**

Under Government Audit.

**DIRECTORS**—JAS. MUNRO, Esq., Chairman; JOHN CAMERON, Esq.; F. LORD, Esq.  
GEO. EDW. BUNNING, Esq.; Hon. G. W. GRAY, M.L.C.

**GENERAL MANAGER**—W. V. RALSTON.



**HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE.**

**BRANCHES** —London, Melbourne, Sydney, Allora, Aramac, Ayr, Barcaldine, Beaudesert, Biggenden, Blackall, Boonah, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns (with Receiving Office at Gordonvale), Charleville, Charters Towers, Childers (with Receiving Office at Cordalba), Clifton, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Crow's Nest, Cunnamulla, Dalby (with Receiving Offices at Bell and Tara), Esk, Forest Hill, Fortitude Valley, Gatton (with Receiving Office at Grant-ham), Gladstone, Goombungee, Goondiwindi, Greenmount, Gynpie, Halifax, Herberton, Hughenden, Ingham, Innisfail, Ipswich, Irvinebank, Jandowae, Kandanga, Killarney, Laidley, Longreach, Mackay, Marburg, Mareeba, Maryborough, Millmerran, Mitchell, Mount Morgan, Murgon, Muttahburra, Nobby, Normanton, Oakey (with Receiving Offices at Jondaryan and Kingsthorpe), Pittsworth, Port Douglas, Ravenswood, Richmond, Rock-hampton, Roma, Rosewood, Sarina, South Brisbane, Southbrook, St. George, Tambo, Tannymorel, Thursday Island, Tingoorra, Toogoolawah, Toowoomba, Townsville, Wahoon, Warra (with Receiving Office at Brigalow), Warwick, Winton, Wondai, Wooroolin (with Receiving Office at Memerambi), Yangan.

**AGENTS** throughout Australasia, Scotland, Ireland, America, Canada, South Africa, China, and the East.

Circular Notes are issued in sums of £10, £20, and £50, negotiable in the principal towns throughout the world.

**THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK LIMITED** grants Drafts on its Branches and Agent-; negotiates Bills against Wool, Tallow, Hides, Copper, Tin, &c.; Purchases and Advances on Gold; Discounts Commercial Paper; makes Advances on Approved Security; receives Deposits and allows Interest thereon according to arrangement, and transacts all other usual Banking Business.



'Courier'



Building.

## Brisbane Courier.

Established 1846. Price 1d.

Within the Commonwealth ... ..	30	- per annum in advance.
New Zealand and Fiji .. ..	33	- per annum in advance.
Great Britain ... ..	53/-	per annum in advance.
Other places abroad ... ..	57	- per annum in advance.

**The Brisbane Courier** is the largest, most progressive, and most influential Queensland Journal. Apart from its unequalled and steadily increasing circulation throughout the home State, THE COURIER is the recognised authority on Queensland affairs in political and commercial circles of the other Australian States and abroad. THE COURIER combines the reputation of a reliable commercial organ with the popularity of a family newspaper, and is in the front rank of Australian newspapers as an advertising medium.

## The Observer and Evening Brisbane Courier.

Price 1d.

The Popular Evening Newspaper. Three Editions Daily.

Within the Commonwealth ... ..	30/-	per annum in advance.
New Zealand and Fiji ... ..	33	- per annum in advance.
Great Britain ... ..	53	- per annum in advance.
Other places abroad ... ..	57/-	per annum in advance.

## Saturday Observer.

Price 1d. Within the Commonwealth—6/- per annum in advance.

24 Pages. Up-to-Date—Bright—Attractive—Entertaining.

**Sports. 1d. Illustrated. Published Saturday Nights.**  
6/- per annum in advance.

## The Queenslander.

Illustrated Weekly. Price 6d.

Within the Commonwealth .. ..	26	- per annum in advance.
New Zealand and Fiji ... ..	29	- per annum in advance.
Great Britain ... ..	31	- per annum in advance.
Other places abroad ... ..	35/-	per annum in advance.

**The Queenslander** in its 50th year of publication is thoroughly abreast of the times. With a large and ever-increasing circulation among Pastoralists, Farmers, Miners and Storekeepers, THE QUEENSLANDER reaches the remote districts where daily papers are seldom seen. It enjoys a substantial circulation throughout Australasia, the principal hotels, clubs, reading rooms and other public institutions being included in its regular mailing list. The advertising columns of THE QUEENSLANDER offer special facilities to British and Foreign manufacturers and merchants.

PUBLISHED BY THE BRISBANE NEWSPAPER COY. LTD.,  
COURIER BUILDING, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

— THE —

# Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Limited.

Established 1834.

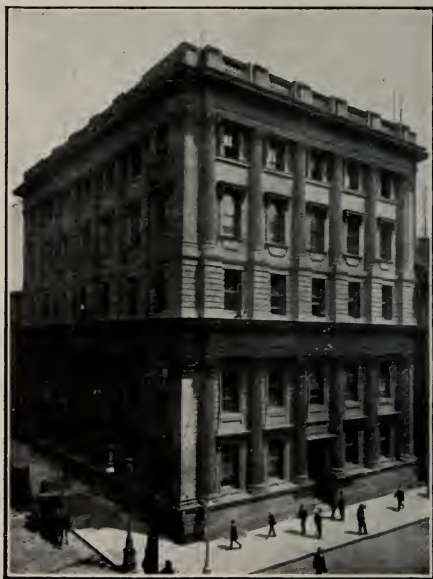
Capital Paid-up	...	...	£1,976,168	15	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	1,680,000	0	0
Reserve Capital	...	...	2,000,000	0	0
			£5,656,168	15	0

*Directors:* GEORGE J. COHEN, Esq. (Chairman); Hon. H. E. KATER, M.L.C. (Deputy Chairman); Hon. HENRY MOSES, M.L.C.; A. J. ONSLOW THOMPSON, Esq.; NORMAN SHELLEY, Esq.

*Auditors:* E. S. CAPE, Esq., and F. W. HIXSON, Esq.

*General Manager:* T. A. DIBBS.

*Assistant General Manager and Chief Inspector:* H. H. MASSIE.



## HEAD OFFICE SYDNEY—343 GEORGE STREET.

*Manager:* A. J. SOUTAR.    *Accountant:* W. R. SAYERS.    *Secretary:* M. S. GRANT.  
*Branch Accountant:* J. CLAYTON.

**London Branch : 18 BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.**

*Directors:* F. H. Dangar, Esq.; Hon. H. S. Littleton; N. D. Cohen, Esq.

*Manager:* F. A. Scrivener.

*London Bankers:* The Bank of England; London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

**Branches throughout New South Wales and Queensland.    Agencies throughout the World.**

The Bank issues Drafts, Circular Notes, Travelling Letters of Credit available in any part of the world, allows Interest on Fixed Deposits, and transacts all usual Banking Business,

# The State Savings Bank

## OF VICTORIA.

Established 1841.

**Guaranteed by the Government of Victoria.**

Branches are established in 123 of the principal Cities, Towns, and Suburbs of Victoria, and Agencies at the smaller towns.

**Deposits now exceed £22,000,000.**

Interest is allowed on sums from £1 to £350, viz:—

3½ per cent. on sums up to	...	...	£100
3 per cent. on excess over	£100	up to	£350

Depositors may also purchase **Deposit Stock**, bearing interest at 3 per cent. in sums from **£10** to **£1000**, in addition to having an ordinary account bearing interest up to £350.

## A SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

has been established, and depositors may lodge sealed packets and locked boxes for safe keeping on production of pass-book and payment of a small annual fee.

Depositors in the British Post Office Savings Bank may transfer their accounts to the State Savings Bank of Victoria free of charge.

## SAVINGS BANK LOANS

are granted at a low rate of interest for a term of 3 or 5 years.

On Broad Acres	...	£2000 to £25,000
On Town Properties	...	£500 to £25,000
		up to three-fifths of valuation.

## CREDIT FONCIER LOANS,

repayable by instalments spread over a term of years,

On Farms	...	£50 to £2000
On Cottages, Villas and Shops		£50 to £1000
		up to two-thirds of valuation.

**HEAD OFFICE:**

**139-149 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.**

**GEO. E. EMERY,**

Inspector-General.

TWO FAVORED ROUTES  
TO  
AUSTRALIA.  
CANADIAN-AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE  
AND  
SAN FRANCISCO ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.



R.M.S. "NIAGARA," 13,415 TONS.

**VANCOUVER**

TO

**SYDNEY**

VIA

Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland,  
New Zealand.

**SAN FRANCISCO**

TO

**SYDNEY**

VIA

Tahiti, Raratonga, & Wellington,  
New Zealand.

ALTERNATE SAILINGS EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Through bookings from all European, American and Canadian  
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London: UNION STEAM SHIP Co. of N.Z., 5 Fen Court, Fenchurch St., E.C.  
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REGULAR AND FREQUENT SERVICES OF  
FAST, FULL-POWERED STEAMERS FROM

LONDON and LIVERPOOL

... FOR ...

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.



F. & S. TWIN SCREW STEAMER.

Steamers return from Australia via South Africa, Suez Canal, and Torres Strait Routes.

Excellent Accommodation for First and Third Class Passengers.

Steamers are lighted throughout by electricity, and have Refrigerated Provision Chambers. They are also fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Lifeboats sufficient to seat every person on board.

For Fares, Plans of Cabins, and further information apply to—

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Or Agents at all other Ports.

# A.U.S.N. C<sup>O</sup>. L<sup>TD</sup>.

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—BY THE FOLLOWING—

## MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS

*T.S.S. "INDARRA"	Tons 9,734	*T.S.S. "WYREEMA"	Tons 6,338
* " " "KYARRA"	" 6,953	* " " "LEVUKA"	" 6,130
* " " "KANOWNA"	" 6,942	* S.S. "WYANDRA"	" 4,058

\* Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

These Steamers are specially designed to ensure the most Comfortable, Safe, Luxurious and Inviting Travel.

NEW TWIN  
SCREW  
STEAMER

"INDARRA"



9,734 Tons  
Register ;

14,500 Tons  
Displacement.

Special attention is directed to the following exceptional facilities for—

## HOLIDAY and HEALTH TOURS

- (A) **To WESTERN AUSTRALIA**, from Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, by the new T.S.S. "INDARRA" every four weeks.
- (B) **To FIJI**, from Melbourne and Sydney, by T.S.S. "LEVUKA" every four weeks.
- (C) **To BRISBANE and other Queensland Ports**, embracing wonderful Cairns Trip, weekly from Melbourne and Sydney.



For information as to fares, sailings, &c., apply

23 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, or to  
COMPANY'S AGENTS at all Australian Ports.

Contractor to Commonwealth



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Carrier, Baggage Agent, Custom House, Shipping and  
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QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

Furniture Removed by Road, Rail or Sea. Transport Vans always on Hand.  
Estimates Given for Removal of all kinds Machinery and Merchandise.  
Goods Stored.

TELEPHONES Nos. 19 & 1667. ∴ DEPOTS 1758 & 733, ALBION.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

— Agents in every State and throughout the World. —

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# The Daily Post.

PUBLISHED IN HOBART  
— EVERY MORNING —

Official Organ of the Present State Government.

FOREIGN AND INTER-STATE CABLE SERVICES.

Commerce, Agriculture, Fruit-culture, Mining and Sport  
all Specialised.

FOR ADVERTISING RATES APPLY:

The Manager, "Daily Post," Hobart, Tasmania.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

# MULLALY & BYRNE

PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

52 $\frac{1}{2}$  Queen Street, Melbourne,  
VICTORIA, ————— AUSTRALIA,

Customs, Shipping, Insurance,  
Baggage & Forwarding Agents.

CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.



**Shipping and Customs** business of all kinds promptly attended to.

**Passengers' Baggage.**—A special staff to receive instructions from travellers meets all incoming mail and overseas steamers.

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**Note.**—MULLALY & BYRNE PTY. LTD. have a fully qualified staff, and possess every facility for the proper handling of all classes of goods.

They solicit correspondence from all desirous of obtaining information in regard to Customs and shipping, forwarding and handling generally.

Intending settlers should write for hints regarding the clearing and delivery of their belongings.

REFERENCE—BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.



# The Pacific Cable Board.

*Direct Route between Australasia and Great Britain,  
Canada, Germany, and United States of America.*

## Tariff per word "via Pacific" between Australasia and

				U.S.A.—			
Great Britain	...	...	3/-	Western States	...	...	2/4
Germany	...	...	3/-	West Central States	...	...	2/5
Canada	...	...	2/4	East Central and Southern			
Argentina, Brazil, Chili				States	...	...	2/6½
and Peru	...	...	5/8½	Eastern States	...	...	2/8

DAILY DEFERRED messages, in plain language, may be exchanged between Australasia and above-mentioned places at Half Rates.

Rate between AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND, by new direct cable, 4½d. per word.

West Indies, Central America and other rates on application.

## Week-end Cablegrams between Australasia and Great Britain.

Rate—9D. per word, with minimum of 20 words.

## Australasia and Canada.

Rate—7D. per word, with a minimum of 20 words.

Week-end Cablegrams, in plain language, may be handed in up to Midnight on Saturday, for delivery at destination on following Tuesday morning.

Cable Forms, Deferred and Week-end Regulations, may be obtained at

## The Pacific Cable Board :

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MELBOURNE—408 Collins Street. Tel. 2588.

MONTREAL—C.P.R. Telegraph Buildings.

AUCKLAND—G.P.O. Building.

And all  
Telegraph Offices.

### HEAD OFFICE :

QUEEN ANNE'S CHAMBERS,  
TOTHILL ST., WESTMINSTER,  
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### MANAGER IN THE PACIFIC :

J. MILWARD,  
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# THE PALACE HOTEL

ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE,

PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

RADIO MESSAGES :  
"PALACE,"  
PERTH.



TELEGRAMS :  
PALACE HOTEL.  
PERTH.



*The largest and best appointed Hotel in W.A.*

The Home of Mining and Commercial  
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Wines and Spirits of the very best quality  
that can be procured.

Port and Sherry direct from the Vignerons  
of Spain and Portugal.

**Electric Light. Every modern Convenience. Electric Elevator.**

Latest American Hot Water Service.

Most Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Post and Telegraph Office on the premises.

J. T. GLOWREY, PROPRIETOR.



# HOTEL DE LUXE PAR \_\_\_\_\_ EXCELLENCE.



## MENZIES' HOTEL, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

**Accommodation for over 200 Guests.**

Spacious lounges and dining rooms. Modern system of ventilation. Telegraph office on premises. Telephones throughout. Luxurious suites, with bathrooms, dressing rooms, and every convenience. Double and single bedrooms, with private bathrooms attached. Noted for the excellence of its cuisine.

Inclusive tariff from

**15/-** per day.

J. KIRK SPEEDIE,  
Manager.



